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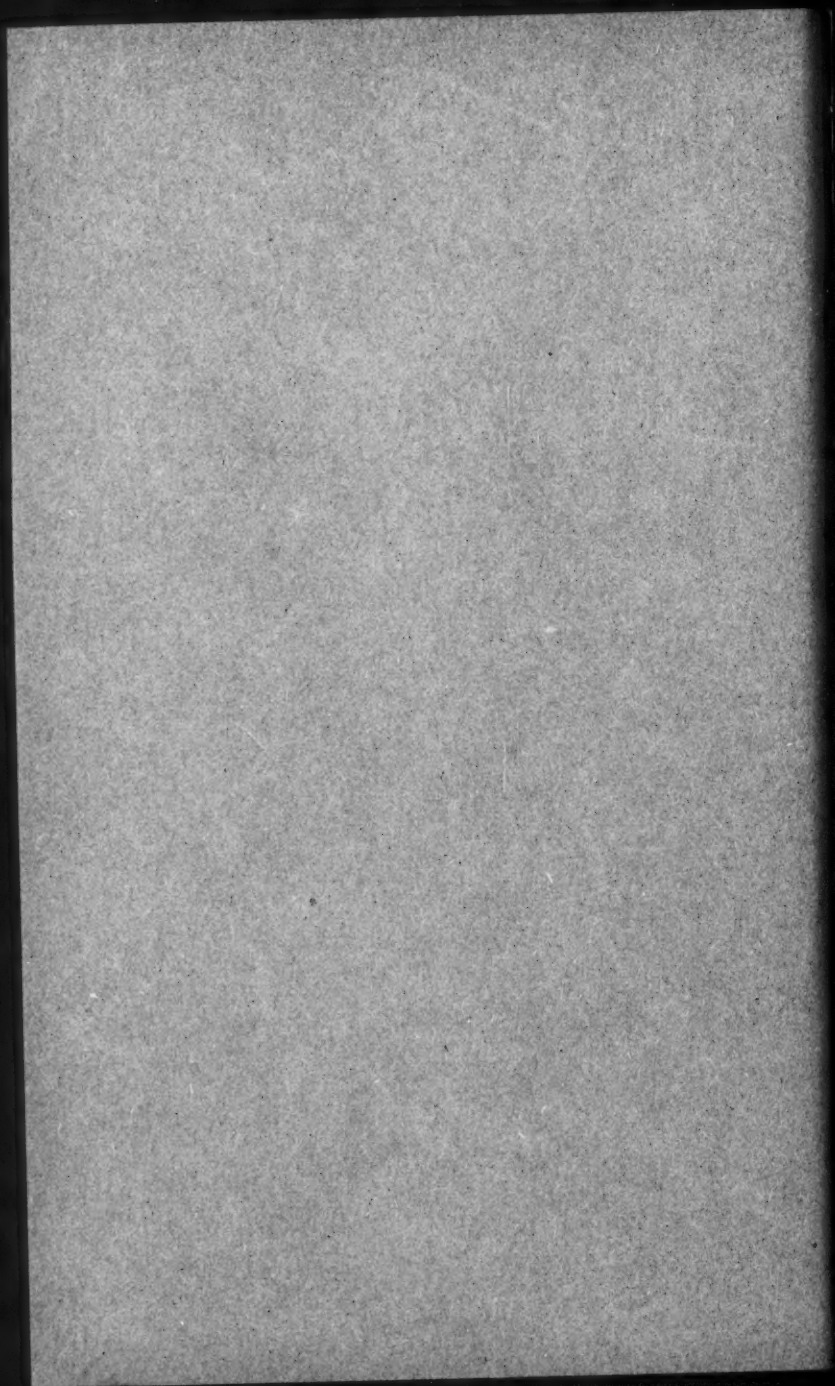
LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

1952

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ABSTRACTS 1564—1802







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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



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NUMBER ONE

JANUARY—MARCH 1952

ABSTRACTS 1564—1802

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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**Library and bibliographical periodicals regularly covered by
Library Science Abstracts and any abbreviations used**

A.B.C.D. (Archives, bibliothèques, collections, documentation) (France)
 Abgila (India)
 Actes du Comité International des Bibliothèques (Actes du Com. Int.) (Switzerland)
 American Archivist (Amer. Arch.)
 American Council of Learned Societies Newsletter (A.C.L.S. Newsl.)
 American Documentation (Amer. Doc.)
 American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.)
 Archives (U.K.)
 Aslib Proceedings (Aslib Proc.) (U.K.)
 Asociacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios Archiveros y Arquelogos Boletin (Spain)
 Australian Library Journal (Aust. Lib. J.)
 La Bibliofilia (Italy)
 Bibliographical Society Transactions. The Library (Library) (U.K.)
 Biblioteca General (Bib. Gen.) (Spain)
 Biblioteconomia (Spain)
 Bibliotekar (Jugoslavia)
 Bibliotekarz (Poland)
 Bibliotekarz (U.S.S.R.)
 Biblioteks Nyt (Bib. Nyt) (Denmark)
 Biblioteksbladet (Sweden)
 Bibliothekar (Germany)
 Bibliotheekgids (Belgium)
 Bibliotheekleven (Netherlands)
 Biblos (Japan)
 Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.) (Poland)
 Bodleian Library Record (Bodleian Lib. Rec.) (U.K.)
 Bogens Verden (Denmark)
 Bok og Bibliotek (Bok og Bib.) (Norway)
 Boletin de la Asociacion Cubana de Bibliotecarios (Cuba)
 Book Handbook (Bk. Handbk.) (U.S.A.)
 Book Trolley (U.K.)
 Books (U.K.)
 Books Abroad (U.S.A.)
 Børn og Bøger (Denmark)
 Boston Public Library Quarterly (Boston Publ. Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 British Book News (Brit. Bk. News)
 British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
 Büch and Bücherei (B. u. B.) (Germany)
 Bücherei and Bildung (B. u. Bild.) (Germany)
 Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull. of Bib.) (U.S.A.)
 Bulletin of the John Rylands Library (Bull. J. Rylands Lib.) (U.K.)
 Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.) (U.S.A.)
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.) (U.S.A.)
 Les Cahiers de la Documentation (Cahiers) (Belgium)
 Cambridge Bibliographical Society Transactions (Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans.)
 (U.K.)
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.)
 College and Research Libraries (Coll. and Res. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Dokusho Shunju (Japan)
 F.I.D. Information
 Fundamental Education (Fund. Educ.) (Unesco—France)
 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Huntington Library Quarterly (Huntington Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives)
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.)

Information (A.S.L.I.S.—Australia)
 Iowa Library Quarterly (Iowa Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica Lib. Assn. Bull.)
 Journal of Cataloging and Classification (J. of Cat. and Class.) (U.S.A.)
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.) (U.K.)
 Junior Bookshelf (J. Bookshelf) (U.K.)
 Kent News Letter (U.K.)
 Kirjastoletti (Finland)
 Könyvtárügyi Szemle (Hungary)
 Librarian (U.K.)
 Library Assistant (U.K.)
 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.) (U.K.)
 Library Chronicle of the University of Texas (Lib. Chron. Univ. Texas) (U.S.A.)
 Library Journal (Lib. J.) (U.S.A.)
 Library Occurrent (Lib. Occ.) (U.S.A.)
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (Lib. of C. Inf. Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions (Lib. of C.Q.J.) (U.S.A.)
 Library Quarterly (Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Library Review (Lib. Rev.) (U.K.)
 Library Science Quarterly (Lib. Science Q.) (Japan)
 Library World (Lib. World) (U.K.)
 Libri (Denmark)
 Magyar Műszaki Lapszemle (Hungary)
 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.) (U.K.)
 Microcard Bulletin (Microcard Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Midwest Inter-Library Center Newsletter (Midw. Inter-Lib. Center Newsl.) (U.S.A.)
 Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der VÖB) (Austria)
 Mitteilungsblatt *Nordrhein-Westfalen* (Germany)
 Music Library Association Notes (Mus. Lib. Assn. Notes) (U.S.A.)
 Nachrichten der Vereinigung Schweizer Bibliothekare (Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib.) (Switzerland)
 Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Nach. f. Dok.) (Germany)
 Nachrichten für Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken (Nach. f. Wissen. Bib.) (Germany)
 National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.) (U.K.)
 New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.)
 News Notes of California Libraries (News. Notes of Calif. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Nordisk Tidsskrift für Bok—och Biblioteksväsen (Nord. Tid.) (Norway)
 Norsk Bibliotekarlag (Norway)
 North-Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.) (U.K.)
 Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.) (Canada)
 Open Access (U.K.)
 Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America)
 La Parola e il Libro (Parola) (Italy)
 Printing Abstracts (U.K.)
 Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland)
 Public Libraries (Publ. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library (Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.)
 Research
 Research Review (Res. Rev.)
 Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.) (Holland)
 Royal Institute of British Architects Library Bulletin (R.I.B.A. Lib. Bull.) (U.K.)
 School Librarian (Sch. Lib.) (U.K.)
 School Library Review (Sch. Lib. Rev.) (U.K.)
 Scottish Library Association Newsheet (Scot. Lib. Assn. Newsheet) (U.K.)

Serial Slants (U.S.A.)
 South African Libraries (S. Afr. Bib.)
 Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 State Librarian (State Lib.) (U.K.)
 Suid Afrikaanse Biblioteke (S. Afr. Bib.) (South Africa)
 Tidskrift for Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.) (Sweden)
 The Times Literary Supplement (T.L.S.) (U.K.)
 Toshakan Zasshi (Japan)
 Unanswered Questions (Unanswered Qu.) (U.K.)
 UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries (UNESCO Bull.) (France)
 University of Illinois Library School. Occasional Papers (Univ. of Illinois Lib.
 Sch. Occ. Papers) (U.S.A.)
 Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske (Jugoslavia)
 Wessex Bookman (U.K.)
 Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. B.) (Germany)

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1583, 1718)

1564 Mikkelin kirjastokokous

[Library meeting at Mikkeli]

A-M. C. [Anna-Maija Castrén]

Kirjastolehti, July—August 1951, XLIV: 6, 134—138

The fourteenth general library meeting of Finland, attended by over 300 librarians, was held at Mikkeli 15—17 June, 1951. The main programme centred round the necessity for co-operation between library service and other forms of adult education. Mr. Jorma Vallinkoski, Helsinki University Library, stressed the importance of collections of local newspapers in city and borough libraries and described methods of microfilming.

H.W.

1565 Subject groups within Aslib.

Aslib. Proc., 1951, III: 4, 269—273

Reports of progress are given for the Textile, Food and Agriculture, Economic, and Aeronautical Engineering Groups.

D.J.F.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

1566 Primera graduación de bibliotecarios

[First graduation of librarians]

Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios, June 1951, III: 2, 48—50
Photographs.

The recently established Cuban Library School has completed its first year's work and on 13th June 1951 celebrated the graduation of its first students. The chairman was Dr. Berta Becerra de Leon, Director of the Library School. There were 12 graduates in library science and two certificated associates.

A.M.W.

1567 Polski słownik bibliotekarski [Polish library glossary]

Helena Wieckowska

Przegląd Biblioteczny, 1951, XIX: 1—2, 85—96

The author is engaged on a dictionary of library terms. Approximately 2,500 Polish terms are already listed and explained and their equivalents given in English, French, German and Russian. In addition to library terms, attention will be given to terms of kindred professions and crafts.

M.L.D.

1568 Biblioteksteknisk studiekurs i Malmö

[Study course in librarianship in Malmo]

Einar Selander

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 5, 52—54.

The training required by industrial librarians is of two kinds: basic instruction in library techniques and knowledge, and a follow-up in literature and documentation. A study circle at Malmö has proved valuable for concentrated training purposes, *i.e.* magazine circulation, cataloguing problems, abstracting technique. A yearly follow-up programme should include a compulsory 14-day study tour for every industrial librarian.

W.

1569 That New Look in Library Schools. [in the U.S.A.]

Catherine Colegrove

Wilson Lib. Bull., January 1952, XXVI: 5, 379—381 and 383

Library Schools are not now so much concerned with mechanical skills and routines as they used to be. New, academic subjects are stressed. In the 1940's, the necessity for preserving free ideas and free access to ideas became the prime function of librarians. The new outlook in library schools does not make it easy for graduates to begin work in a library. There is room for improvement in the schools, for more intelligent planning of courses, and for less duplication and wastage of effort.

G.N.B.

1570 Delhi Seminar in Library Science

Abgila, December 1951, II: 4, B113—B116

Brief notes on weekly discussions held at Delhi. The subjects discussed in this issue are: (a) upper limit to length of class numbers, (b) Madras Library Act, (c) Heading for Conference Proceedings, (d) Treatment of special editions as pseudo-series, (e) alternate (*sic*) class numbers in the U.D.C., (f) canon of partial comprehension.

B.C.V.

1571 Kirjastokursseilla Birminghamissa

[Attending a library course at Birmingham, England]

H. K-va [Hanna Kanerva]

Kirjastolehti, November 1951, XLIV: 9, 212

By arrangement of librarians' organizations in both countries a Finnish librarian worked for three weeks of her holiday in the Birmingham Public Library and took part in the Summer School of Librarianship in Birmingham, September 2—15, 1951. She warmly advocates this kind of holiday arrangement and gives an enthusiastic report of her stay in England.

H.W.

1572 Short List

Philip Hepworth

Lib. Assn. Rec., January 1952, LIV : 1, 12—16

Guidance is given on the art of applying and being accepted for a job. The value of experience gained by working in various library systems is weighed against the difficulties of moving one's home. A person must qualify, be fluent in speaking and writing, have an insatiable curiosity, and have acquired the right kind of experience for the job sought. The application may be in letter or paragraph form; headings, *e.g.* "cataloguing", "reference work" are better than chronological arrangement. Choice of testimonials is important, as is the description of non-library pursuits. Direct, concise answers to questions *e.g.* on staff control, hobbies, should be formulated before the interview, where a pleasant unstrained atmosphere should be preserved.

S.M.A.

LIBRARY SERVICES : GENERAL SURVEYS

1573 Library Services in South-east Asia

UNESCO Bull., November 1951, V : 11, 381—390

Brief up-to-date statements by principal representatives of the library profession in Burma, Ceylon, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

A.H.H.

1574 Plan de trabajo para el bienio de 1951—1953

[Plan of work for the biennial period 1951—1953]

Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios, June 1951, III : 2, 36

(a) To establish and maintain a true library service in Cuba, (b) To raise the standard of and betterment of conditions in the library profession, (c) To maintain professional unity between librarians within and outside Cuba, (d) To this end, all means should be pursued, especially the passing of an Act for the protection of librarians. A Bill has been presented to the Chamber of Representatives, (e) Plans on organizational and financial side : (i) To ensure that the Association be among those benefitting from the National Lottery, (ii) to obtain exemption from postal charges, (iii) to maintain publication of the Bulletin, now financed privately, (iv) to endow a scholarship in librarianship, (v) to establish a bibliothecal lending library for associates (vi—vii) to continue, with official recognition, the annual "Cuban Book Day" and the award of the Cuban Library Association's prize, (viii) to continue provincial visits and liaison between libraries.

A.M.W.

1575 Pitanje bibliotecnih prostorija i zgrad i snabdijevanje biblioteka tipiziranim namjestajem, tehničkim uredajem i materijalom

[Library premises, buildings and technical equipment]

Vjekoslav Mastrovic

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske 1950, I: 4, 250—252

Only the University Library at Zagreb and the Scientific Library at Zadar possess buildings designed as libraries, and these are overcrowded. Other libraries share premises and public libraries are poorly housed. Only three libraries have steel bookstacks. The large libraries need well-equipped binderies, photographic equipment and microfilm readers. The author suggests the setting up of a joint committee of librarians and architects to examine the condition of Croatian library buildings.

W.

1576 Snabdijevanje biblioteka knjigama i casopisima

[The supply of Croatian libraries with books and periodicals]

Branka Hergesic

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske 1950, I: 4, 254—258

In view of the post-war difficulties in supplying research libraries with foreign periodicals, it is suggested that the major libraries should work out a co-ordinated plan for co-operative purchase. The first step required is the formation of a union catalogue of periodicals to be housed at the University Library, Zagreb. To improve book provision, lists of duplicates and unwanted titles should be circulated to all libraries in order that exchanges may be made. Book supply to public libraries has not been satisfactory and the newly formed book centre *Narodna knjiga* will investigate the problem.

W.

1577 Englands Bibliothekswesen 1950

[English Libraries, 1950, as seen by an Austrian librarian]

Hugo Alker

Libri, 1951, I: 4, 324—333

The writer spent three months in England and was impressed by the new buildings, e.g. Bodleian, Cambridge University Library and Liverpool University Library. He thinks classified shelf arrangement is wasteful and advocates shelving by running number. He praises British achievements in library organization and labour-saving devices, in economy in the technical processes of book accessioning and printed catalogue cards. Service to the public was found to be given pre-eminence and the public library system particularly worthy of attention and imitation. Assistants enjoy

a higher status and are paid three times as much as Austrian librarians. Details are given comparing working conditions, qualifications required and prospects in the two countries.

W.L.B.

1578 Report from Egypt

Badr el Dib

Lib., J., 1 January 1952, LXXVII: 1, 20—23

The difficulty of providing proper reading and audio-visual materials for a semi-literate country is discussed. Questions are asked about different types of library service in such countries, but no answers are offered.

K.A.M.

1579 Näkökohtia kirjaston suunnittelussa ja sisustamisessa

[Views on library planning and furnishing]

Tarja Salmio-Toiviainen

Kirjastolehti, March 1951, XLIV: 3, 50—53

Public opinion in Finland is only just beginning to regard the library and the library building as social factors. Close co-operation between architect and librarian is essential and the librarian should work out his own solutions to his problems of practical organization in order not to be overruled by unprofessional viewpoints. Only a small number of city libraries have hopes of special buildings. In small communities where the library will have to share a building, a special library wing communicating with the main building is recommended. Renovations of old premises should be radical. An extension of the Helsinki City Library attracted 50% more borrowers after thorough renovation.

H.W.

1580 Biblioteki progressivnoi literturi vo Frantsii

[Libraries of "progressive" literature in France]

N. Gavrilov

Bibliotekar, September 1951: 9, 42—44

The author complains that results of "the fight for books", i.e. pro-Soviet and communist books, are not satisfactory, partly owing to American counter-propaganda. American magazines, for example, are sold very cheaply in France. The American Library in Paris has enlarged its activities by opening ten provincial branches. A strong influence is also exercised by such representatives of "imperialistic ideology" as Sartre and Mauriac. To counteract these influences a campaign is being launched to foster "progressive" books, and small circulating libraries are widely distributed among miners, factory workers, etc. The series *La bibliothèque de la bataille du livre* backed by the periodical *Les Lettres Françaises*, has been started in order to supply suitable books.

M.L.D.

1581 The Missing Spans

Charles R. Joy

Lib. J., 15 February 1952, LXXVII: 4, 277—279. Illus.

German libraries lost, during the war, 13 million volumes out of 56 million. Many university and state libraries were almost completely destroyed. The *Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft*, an emergency organization of scholars, was set up to organize the rebuilding of book stocks. This body treated German libraries as one co-operating whole, and allocated subjects to certain libraries. A few examples of this stock specialization scheme are given. The CARE-UNESCO Book Fund Programme, for directing gifts of books to war-damaged libraries, is co-ordinating its work with the *Notgemeinschaft*.

K.A.M.

1582 Visva-Bharati Library

Bimal Kumar Datta

Ind. Lib., September 1951, VI: 2, 47—49

Visva-Bharati is one of the most important libraries in India. The collection of books was begun before the University itself. In 1901 Tagore founded a school for children, which gradually grew into a University. Administration of the University's departmental libraries is now centred on the Visva-Bharati Central Library. One department has a mobile library which has been working for 20 years and as a result nearly all the surrounding villages now have their own libraries. The Central Library is one of the three Indian libraries with open access, and there is a very active juvenile section.

A.N.

1583 South African Libraries

L. Milburn and H. V. Bonny

Aust. Lib. J., January 1952, 52—56

There are two European peoples in South Africa, one British in origin and the other Dutch, speaking Afrikaans, so that the library service must provide for two distinct needs. Of 250 public libraries, only 30 are free. The best of these, Johannesburg Central Library, is described. Development has been influenced by the large areas with only small populations, particularly in rural areas. Cape Province's plan for a complete library service and the problems involved are discussed. Brief descriptions are given of some of the university and special libraries, of the South African Library Association and opportunities for library training.

E.J.

1584 Rabota z redkimi i osobo tsennymi izdaniiami

[Rare and precious books in library collections]

B. Kozlovskii

Bibliotekar (Moscow), 1951: 12, 18—24. Illus.

In September 1919 Lenin decided that "books of historical, scientific or literary interest" should be preserved in national collections. Such books are not valued for their rarity in pre-marxist sense but are documents of "progressive cultural activities". From this point of view new criteria of book-selection have been worked out in the Lenin State Library. The main categories, in order of importance, are: (i) rare and precious editions of classics of marxism-leninism, (ii) publications on revolutionary activities in tsarist Russia, (iii) old books printed in Cyrillic type during the XV—XVIIIth centuries, (iv) XVIIIth century Russian publications, (v) selected early XIXth century publications, (vi) selected foreign publications of XV—XVIIIth centuries, with emphasis on Russia, (vii) autographed copies, books of artistic value, (viii) specimens of unusual books, (ix) books treasured for their rarity.

M.L.D.

1585 Propaganda literatury stran narodnoi demokratii

[Propaganda of literature of national democracies]

M. Rudomino, Ja. Mentsendorf

Bibliotekar, August 1951: 8, 36—41.

The article shows that a great effort is being made in order to acquaint the population of the U.S.S.R. with literatures of Soviet satellite countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Special collections of books and periodicals have been built up at the Central State Library of Foreign Literatures. In 1950 10,120 vols. were acquired including many works on marxism-leninism, activities of Communist parties etc. The library helps its readers by organizing lessons in foreign languages, lectures, exhibitions etc.

M.L.D.

1586 The Soviet Librarian

Jay W. Stein

Lib. J., 1 February 1952, LXXVII: 3, 164—167

In addition to ordinary library duties, the Soviet librarian is expected to become a propagandist for the state. He must assert the Russian classics above all others and give special attention to the literature of the Soviet regime. This article is based on a reading of post-1945 issues of the Soviet library periodical *Bibliotekar*.

K.A.M.

1587 A Katalógusok szerepe és Jenetósége a Szovjet Könyvtárakban

[The function and importance of catalogues in Soviet libraries]

Z. N. Ambarcumjan

Könyvtárügyi Szemle, 1951, II: 3—4, 19—33

In the USSR the catalogue becomes a means of book-propaganda and a directing force in the formation of tastes and means of reading. Thus the catalogue must become an ideologically and politically biased one; yet for different types of libraries the author recommends different "catalogue-profiles". In the second part of the article details are given of cataloguing schemes in the USSR., supplying instructions for selection of material of literature to be displayed in catalogues, as also certain instructions for the compilation of "readers' catalogues".

R.K.

1588 Yhdysvaltojen kirjastoja katsomassa

[Seeing the libraries of U.S.A.]

Helle Kannila

Kirjastolehti, May—June, July—August, September, October, November, 1951, XLIV: 5, 98—101; 6, 122—127; 7, 152—153; 8, 176—179; 9, 205—206

The author brought home stimulating impressions from every field of library work and mentions, *inter alia*, the public library systems of the great cities with their huge Central libraries and many branches. She was impressed by the Californian rural library service but preferred the northern type of locally-owned libraries instead of extensions. What she saw in American school libraries will be of great help when once the development of school libraries in Finland really gets started. Book records for the blind were also new to her.

H.W.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

1589 Co-operation: an historical review and a forecast

William H. Carlson

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII: 1, 5—13. 15 refs.

After reviewing the early beginnings of library co-operation the author goes on to show how university libraries have grown, and that co-operation is essential to curtail and maintain balance in university expenditure. Deposit systems are no solution. The Farmington specialization plan offers a possibility. Bibliographical centres are of little help; barriers of language and nationalism are too great. Electronic selection, entailing coding etc. will require a too large staff for care of material. Regional system offers best

method of preventing duplication. Possibility of electronic transmission from centres, would reduce stock required locally. Ruthless discarding in future years of material having no further value is predicted. The author foresees millions of volumes available only on micro-film or micro-card and writings done co-operatively in an international language. These would be available only in a few national or world libraries, where they would be indexed and abstracted.

F.C.

1590 Samarbete mellan stadsbiblioteken och den lokala industrien i Holland

[Co-operation between public libraries and local industries in Holland]

Carl Björkbom

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII: 2, 64—65

Loans are frequently made from the two central libraries: Delft Institute of Technology Library and the Octroiraad Library at the Hague, to local industrial libraries. Union catalogues have been created and a union list of periodicals on chemistry in 256 libraries has been published. Enschede Public Library (50,000 pop.) has established a technical library for the textile industry. Local industries contribute annual fees and in return receive various services such as books, photoprints, lists of acquisitions, cataloguing and purchasing assistance, circulation of current periodicals, courses for industrial librarians, a union catalogue of all textile literature in Holland.

W.

1591 Kirjastojen kaukolainauksesta [Inter-Library loans]

Mauno Kanninen

Kirjastolehti, April 1951, XLIV: 4, 78—82.

Finland has no District or Central libraries. City and communal libraries are under no obligation to grant loans outside their own areas and can hardly be expected to do so without grant-aid. University and research libraries in 1950 lent 3500 books (1500 to public libraries). Some city libraries received 104 loans from abroad. A few special libraries sent 4500 books by mail to individual readers. The author advocates a central library system, referring to examples in Scandinavia and England. Meanwhile he recommends that the existing facilities should be made more widely known and refers to the guide to the Scientific Libraries of Finland, compiled by Eino Nivanka, Helsinki, 1949, listing 204 research and special libraries.

H.W.

1592 Tieteellisten kirjastojen yhteisistä painetuista luetteloista

[Union Catalogue of acquisitions of Research Libraries]

Emerik Olsoni

Kirjastolehti, January 1951, XLIV: 1, 2—6 (Discussion 2, 38—39; 3, 67; 4, 84)

Reference is made to the fact that the joint Catalogue of (Foreign) Acquisitions of the Research Libraries of Finland is modelled on a similar catalogue in Sweden. The first catalogue was issued for the year 1929, appearing in 1931; since then it has been published for the years 1933—35, 1936—38 and 1939—44. Even if allowance is made for financial and war-time difficulties, the method of arranging the material is too slow and it is suggested that meticulous bibliographical exactness, practised hitherto, should be abandoned.

H.W.

1593 A scheme for co-operation among technical libraries in India

P. K. Sarkar

Ind. Lib., September 1951, VI: 2, 43—47

Library co-operation in India is almost unknown: the present scheme is an attempt to provide a comprehensive scheme for special libraries only. There are at present about 24 special libraries, mostly governmental, hence the governing body should be the Education department of the Government of India. Participating libraries are to specialize more than at present and to purchase exhaustively in their own field. Financial help is essential and the Central Government is to be asked for Rs. 5000 per annum. No attempt is to be made at present to provide a Union catalogue, clearing house etc.

A.N.

1594 The Scholar looks at Inter-Library Co-operation

Theodore C. Blegen

Lib. Q., January 1952, XXII: 1, 13—17

This paper, presented at the dedication ceremony of the Midwest Inter-Library Center in October 1951, discusses the importance of scholarship and research in universities and their dependence on inter-library co-operation. Factors indicating the need for co-operation are: the limited budget of a university; unnecessary duplication of books; research projects for which material is widely scattered.

W.J.M.

1595 University Libraries face the future

Keyes D. Metcalf

Lib. Q., January 1952, XXII: 1, 5-12

Inter-library and inter-university co-operation should include: (1) an enquiry into library costs and their relationship to the total expenses of the institution; (2) regional and deposit libraries for the storage of little-used collections; (3) joint acquisition programmes; (4) co-operation in micro-reproduction; (5) a study of co-operative cataloguing methods; (6) the question of fees for inter-library use; (7) the paper disintegration problem; (8) consideration of the division of fields among universities.

[W.J.M.]

1596 The Midwest Inter-Library Center

Midw. Inter-Lib. Center Newsl., 30th November 1951, 24

Recent deposits include American foreign-language newspapers, New York State documents, Japanese documents, foreign broadcast materials and German newspapers. Microfilm copies of American and foreign newspapers are to be acquired. Cataloguing of foreign language newspapers continues and photographic copies of catalogue cards are to be distributed to participating libraries. Cards will soon have been distributed for all *available* material. MILC is to acquire state documents of all 48 states and 4 territories from January 1952. Northwestern University has offered its union catalogue of 1m. cards, covering non-Library of Congress holdings of the John Crerar Library, Harvard, Michigan, Illinois and others. The appendix contains a summary of a Survey of Foreign Document Collecting Policies of MILC libraries.

P.M.W.

1597 The Midwest Center

Ralph T. Esterquest

Lib. J., 15 December 1951, LXXVI: 22, 2031-2035. Illus.

Details of the new building now completed in Chicago. It is in two parts. A low block facing on the street houses administrative offices, staff lounge, microfilming area on the ground floor; and 20 study cubicles and a microfilm and microcard reading room on the 1st floor. Behind this structure rises the large cube of stacks which is windowless and has room for 3 million volumes. Details are given of the hinged double-sided stacks, lighting, room measurements, air-conditioning, colour schemes and costs of building and equipment.

K.A.M.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract No. 1740)

1598 League of Nations documents and publications comparable with or continued in United Nations publications

Marie J. Carroll

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII : 1, 44—52 and 64. Table

Examination shows that many League of Nations publications have been continued with only a slight change of title, and the subject matter of others has been continued in different form. The paper divides these publications into four categories : (i) serials, (ii) departmental, (iii) series of the principal organs, (iv) reports. Each item is briefly described. A table shows the relationship of the League of Nations and United Nations Document categories together with Sales Numbers. Availability of catalogue cards is mentioned.

F.C.

1599 Neukatalogisierung d. griech. Handschriftensammlung d. ÖNB

[The re-cataloguing of Greek Mss. in the Austrian National Library]

Mitteilungen der VÖB, January 1952, V : 1, 15

Though a most valuable collection (1077 items) there is as yet no catalogue. The new edition, on cards of international format, will be in two parts : (i) to contain entries arranged by Ms. number, contents based on text of modern editions, date, notes, format, and number of leaves ; (ii) index in one alphabetical sequence of author, subject and catchword. The *Series Nova*, i.e. acquisitions since 1880, will also be in two parts : (i) full bibliographical description, arranged by numerus currens, to serve as Ms. for a printed edition, (ii) short description on cards as alphabetical catalogue. Arabic Mss. acquired during the last hundred years will also be catalogued.

F.M.J.

1600 Towards a National Library

Wm. Kaye Lamb

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., November 1951, VIII : 3, 68—71

Three projects figure largely in this report of the first year's work of the Canadian Bibliographic Centre. (i) Using photographic reproduction, the compilation of a union catalogue has been initiated. (ii) *Canadiana* has commenced publication. Although similar to the *Canadian Catalogue of Books* compiled by Toronto Public Libraries, it is more up to date through being issued twice monthly, and includes a section listing government publications. (iii) Micro-filming has been commenced of some 820 items listed in the *Bibliography of Canadian imprints to 1800* by Marie Tremaine. Copies will be available for loan or purchase.

G.C.T.

1601 Facilities of the Library of Congress

B. W. Adkinson

Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1951, XXVIII : 2, 129—133

The Library of Congress has a valuable collection on the history of food and nutrition. Its catalogues and services are described, and an account given of the stocks in Science and Technology. Special mention is made of the Katherine Golden Bitting collection on gastronomy and some early works. The account concludes with a brief description of foreign material.

D.J.F.

1602 Music to borrow ; the recordings service of the Illinois State Library

Ernest Daniels

Illinois Libs., December 1951, XXXIII : 10, 449—452

The State began lending gramophone records in 1942, adult records (9000) being available from the issue desk in the main library and the children's records (6000) from the "collections unit". The latter collection includes story-telling and rhythm records and recordings of great books. The adult records are largely musical and an attempt has been made to provide a well-rounded collection of classical and semi-classical works. Miniature scores are available for lending with many of the symphonic recordings. Long playing records are also provided. The collection is used by all sections of the community and loans are made to any local library in the state not having a collection of its own.

B.A.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1575, 1577, 1582—83, 1589, 1592, 1594—95, 1615)

1603 The departmental libraries of the University of Cambridge

D. W. Butcher

J. of Doc., December 1951, VII : 4, 221—243.

There are over fifty departmental libraries in the University which can be roughly divided into three types : (1) those which exist primarily for examination purposes, (2) those which cater mainly for teaching staff and research, (3) libraries which cater for the needs of all groups. There is little liaison between the libraries as each caters for specialists. Total resources (excluding college libraries) : 500,000 books, including bound journals, 10,000 reprints, 4,000 unbound current periodicals. Brief details are given of each library, stock, hours of opening, special collections, catalogue details, special facilities offered, etc. A subject index to the libraries is appended.

W.D.P.

1604 Biblioteki zakładowe wyższych uczelni i sprawa katalogów centralnego

[Departmental libraries of universities and colleges and their central catalogues]

Marta Burbianka

Przegląd Biblioteczny, 1951, XIX : 1—2, 96—108

Departmental libraries do not co-operate sufficiently with the central library, especially with regard to the policy of new acquisitions. Hence excessive numbers of duplicates and subscriptions to foreign periodicals. The author discusses the problem of improvements in the light of experiences of Italian, Dutch, German, Russian and Polish libraries and quotes various regulations dealing with such problems as : central catalogues and their systematic continuation, centralization of purchases and cataloguing in the central library. She then describes plans for Polish legislation on the subject.

M.L.D.

1605 Some of the uses of microfilm in the library of the University of Uppsala

Tönnes Kleberg

J. of Doc., December 1951, VII : 4, 244—251

Photography used in conjunction with ultra-violet rays revealed unknown texts on palimpsests. Copies of important medieval manuscripts are being microfilmed at the University and the cost is being borne by the participating libraries. Nordisk Reproduktion, Stockholm, is now engaged in microfilming nine daily newspapers. Copies are being sold at approximately 1d. per page. The problem of newspaper filing is dealt with and the disposal of originals after filming is discussed. The University library loans microfilms and photostats. If less than four pages are involved, the borrowing library is allowed to retain the copy.

W.D.P.

1606 College and university library statistics

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII : 1, 68—81. Tables.

After a brief introduction, statistics covering books, periodicals, binding, staff, students, expenditure etc., are given in tabular form, for the period 1950—51, for various types of library in American colleges and universities.

F.C.

1607 Insurance evaluation of a university library's collection
Charles W. Mixer

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII : 1, 18—23 and 29

Describes the re-valuation of Columbia University collection (2,793,605 volumes and other material) in 1951. Cover given by insurance is outlined and arrangements for triennial re-assessment.

Fine arts are separately insured and are covered against burglary and theft (items of \$500 or over). Sets are listed and valued individually, and another method of dealing with sets is outlined. Procedure followed and method of determining average insurable value is given. Insurance value of card catalogue was reduced after micro-filming. The question of insurance of books away from the library, e.g. at bindery, is considered.

F.C.

1608 Binding at the University of Oregon.

Emma G. Wright and E. B. Barnes

Serial Slants, January 1952, II: 3, 2—5

Since the rebuilding of the University of Oregon Bindery, which does work for both the University Library and the University Press, the library has experimented in many phases of binding. During the period July to April the bindery unit of the Serials Section sends between 350 and 400 volumes to the bindery per month. During the months of May and June work for the University Press is carried out at the bindery and only library rush items are sent. The methods and materials used are described.

B.A.

1609 Library services in land-grant colleges teaching agriculture

J. L. Jones

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII: 1, 41—43

The results of a questionnaire on: (a) orientation; (b) encouragement of reading; (c) courses of instruction and (d) special services, which was returned by 55 libraries in land-grant colleges, are considered. Under (a) most libraries tried to give some education on library use. (b) Book displays and lists, radio talks and bulletins are in use. Only 29 per cent. had stacks open to all patrons. (c) 45 per cent. of colleges gave instruction, but in only 18 per cent. was this prescribed. Approximately 25 per cent. gave no instruction in library matters. (d) Only 11 libraries had both microfilm and photostat. Most make use of inter-library loans.

F.C.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1583, 1587, 1646, 1718)

1610 The ICIANZ library system

M. A. C. Stidston

Information (A.S.L.I.S.), August 1951, IV: 2, 14—17. Illus.

The library system of Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand comprises a central library, two branches and 21 liaison centres at factories and interstate offices. A staff of nineteen is employed to control the central library and branches and each

liaison centre has a part-time officer. Detailed descriptions are given of the cataloguing and classification of books and pamphlets (by U.D.C.), standard specifications, patents, firm's reports, microfilms and photographs. An information and translation service is given and abstract bulletins are prepared. A microfilm reader is available at the central library.

W.D.P.

1611 Suomen sukututkimusseuran kirjasto

[Library of the Genealogical Society of Finland]

Osmo Durchman

Kirjastolehti, October 1951, XLIV : 10, 223—224

The author describes one of the 15 book collections which constitute the Library of the Learned Society in Helsinki. The budget of the Genealogical Society has never allowed the purchase of books but in little more than 30 years 16,000 items have been acquired as gifts or by exchange. The number of loans in 1950 was 4000. Besides biographical and genealogical literature there are good collections of local histories, school catalogues and histories, publications of the universities and student corporations of Finland and calendars. Owing to the mode of acquisition the foreign biographical and genealogical books are few. As exchange material the Society uses a quarterly journal *Genos*, a Yearbook and a series of Publications.

H.W.

1612 Die Bibliothek der Bergakademie Freiberg

[The Library of Freiberg Mining College]

Walter Schellhas

Bibliothekar, February 1952, VI : 2, 81—84

No serious loss was suffered during World War II by this library of 88,300 vols., including 13,250 dissertations, 500 Mss., 800 maps and 751,700 patents. Doubling of the bookfund for 1951 made large additions possible. Subjects covered are applied science and technology, and a special collection of recent publications on political science, economics and Soviet literature. The library has a home bindery, but is quite inadequately housed. A classification scheme of 18 classes is used and a subject index being planned. The catalogue of periodicals is nearing completion. A documentary reproduction service, microfilm readers, and translation service are available. The library participates in interlibrary loans, including countries abroad.

F.M.J.

1613 A classification of folk music and dance (with relevant subjects) prepared for the Cecil Sharp Library

Margaret Dean-Smith

J. of Doc., December, 1951, VII: 4, 215—220

A brief history of the Cecil Sharp Library of the English Folk Dance and Song Society. Material includes books, pamphlets, periodicals, mss., pictorial matter and recordings. Classification is based on Library of Congress scheme, but aims at homogeneity of a collection of apparently disparate subjects. Letters divide classes into sections, further sub-division by numbers; place and language numbers in parentheses and historical period by numbers after a point. White catalogue cards are used for books, pink for periodicals, blue for boxed ms. or music. Other features used are dots and coloured stars which signify predominance of music over text, ms., or typescript.

W.D.P.

1614 Medical Libraries of Great Britain, 1; Some London Libraries

W. J. Bishop

British Medical Bulletin, 1951, VII: 335—341

Summarizes the history of some of the older medical libraries of London—the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Society of Apothecaries, the Medical Society of London, the Royal Society of Medicine, the British Medical Association, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine: and provides a select bibliography.

J.C.S.

1615 Special and university libraries as sources of research material and information

F. G. Van der Riet

Information (A.S.L.I.S.), August 1951, IV: 2, 21—24

Comparisons are made between research carried out in university and special libraries. Brief account given of library organization and services of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., provided at an annual cost of £10,000. Special libraries play a large part in the dissemination of periodical information through abstracting services. Limitations of special libraries and reliance on university libraries for general literature and back files of periodicals are mentioned.

W.D.P.

1616 Een achttiende-eeuwse kloosterbibliotheek te Sint-Truiden

[An eighteenth century monastery library at Sint-Truiden]

P. Herwig Ooms

Bibliotheekgids, January 1952, XXVIII : 1, 1—4

The author gives details of a catalogue compiled in 1767 of the monastery-library at Sint-Truiden, of the library, its organization and contents, concluding with an appreciation.

J.v.d.J.

1617 Biblioteka Towarzystwa im Fryderyka Chopina

[Library of Chopin Society in Warsaw]

B. E. Sydon

Bibliotekarz, (Warsaw), 1951, XVIII : 10—11, 154—6

The Chopin Society is rebuilding its collections seriously depleted during the Second World War. Collections consist of manuscripts, books, musical scores, photographs and photostats, press cuttings, gramophone records etc. The Library acts as information centre on Chopin, contemplates a Chopin bibliography and organizes Chopin exhibitions.

M.L.D.

1618 Centralisering eller ej? : till frågan om filmutlåning

[Centralization—yes or no?—on lending films]

Bertil Lauritzen

Biblioteksbladet, 1951, XXXVI : 8, 383—385.

Disagreeing with Folke Ström (*See* Abstract No. 1368) the author points out that there are few medical films produced in Scandinavia and that centralization by lessening demand also means a higher cost of production. It is recommended that each of the medical schools should own the more commonly used films and thus help to insure lower prices. Films infrequently used could be circulated by a central office.

W.

1619 La piu preziosa biblioteca privata d'Europa

[Europe's most valuable private library]

Parola, November—December 1951, XXXIV : 11—12, 287—288

Martin Bodmer's library on Lake Geneva has, among other treasures, the Bible of Fust and Schöffer (1462); an illustrated Ms. (1378) and a first edition of the *Divina Commedia*. This last item cost the present-day equivalent of £17,000 when bought 15 years ago.

F.S.S.

1620 Propaganda tekhnicheskoi knigi

[Propaganda of technical books]

G. Babanov

Bibliotekar, August 1951: 8, 26—31.

Describes in detail activities of the technical library at "Elektrostal" metallurgical works. Readers are asked to co-operate with the librarian in selection of books, preparation of reading lists etc. Readers' conferences are held, and technical books not too difficult for average workers are discussed by them in presence of engineers and librarian who comment on them and teach workers how to choose the right books and make use of bibliographical aids.

M.L.D.

1621 A new aeronautical library

Lois M. Yike

Minnesota Libs., September 1951, XVI: 11, 330—332

This library was formed from an existing general engineering library. The preliminary steps are described, and also details of periodical handling and circulation. An interesting service is described: this is the Air Technical Index. The Central Air Documents Office issues standard catalogue cards with title of all documents passed through together with an abstract. These when filed under author, title, subject, etc., form a very full bibliography.

A.N.

1622 The Industrial Relations Center Library, University of Chicago

Shirley F. Harper

Illinois Libs., December 1951, XXXIII: 10, 459—461

The centre and its library were established in 1945 for the purpose of integrating research and education in industrial relations. A reference service is provided for Unions and companies associated with the centre. The library is intended to be a "laboratory collection" therefore the stock of books is kept to a minimum and covers only current works in the field and some basic works. Abstracts, directories, periodical indexes and pamphlets are kept; 235 periodicals are taken. The emphasis of the stock changes with the research programme of the centre, although a basic reference stock is always available.

B.A.

1623 The Folger Library as a research institution

Louis B. Wright

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII: 1, 14—17

Eighty-five per cent of inquiries at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington are for subjects other than Shakespeare. Purchase of the Harmsworth diverse collection changed the Library's focus,

and in recent years it has been transformed into an effective research institution. Despite the proximity of the Library of Congress it has been found necessary and economical to purchase copies of reference works and bibliographies. Microfilm copies are used in place of too expensive originals. The Library devotes part of its funds to fellowships and grants-in-aid, and holds monthly seminars for scholars working in the Library.

F.C.

1624 Appraising a research collection

Rutherford D. Rogers

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII : 1, 24—29. 4 tables

The paper outlines the procedure followed in 1950 at the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N.Y. The library is strong in bibliography, literature, fine arts and music (including gramophone records). The method is based on Singer (Dorothea): *The Insurance of Libraries*, p. 33—34 (A.L.A. 1946). It involves a count of volumes in each class and sub-class and spot-pricing at equal intervals in each class (every 50th or 100th volume). The cost of processing replacement volumes in case of destruction has been assessed. Tables are reproduced showing the results of: (1) computation of insurance value, (2) valuation of catalogues, (3) computation of processing costs.

F.C.

1625 The Pierpont Morgan Library

George K. Boyce

Lib. Q., January 1952, XXII : 1, 21—35

The history and growth of this collection is traced with information on its policies and services today. Detailed descriptions of material are given under the headings:—Medieval and Renaissance Mss.; autograph mss. and documents; printed books; book-bindings; drawings and prints.

W.J.M.

1626 The Smithsonian library

Leila F. Clark

Information (A.S.L.I.S.), August 1951, IV : 2, 27—29

A brief history of the purpose and work of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. The 250,000 volumes of the museum library are divided among two principal collections and thirty-five divisional libraries on special subjects. Details of the more important collections are given. The library provides an information service for all, but does not permit the loan of books other than through inter-library loans.

W.D.P.

1627 The United States Tariff Commission Library: a research collection

Cornelia Notz

Spec. Libs., April 1951, XLII: 133—134, 157, 158, 159

This library (60,000 vols.) was formed in 1917 basically as an information service for the Commission. Purchase is confined to material likely to be of perennial interest; all temporary material is borrowed from the Library of Congress. There is no regular book fund; binding of periodicals is kept to a minimum.

A.N.

1628 Utredning om effektivisering av den tekniska litteraturtjänsten

[An enquiry into the efficiency of the technical library services]

Karl-Axel Söderström

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 6, 61—65

A report of progress made by the enquiry, begun on July 1st, 1951, and carried out by a joint committee for documentation of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and the Swedish Society for Technical Documentation, financed by the State Council of Technical Research. It is a continuation of a government enquiry made in 1944.

W.

1629 Planning the library for the user

J. B. Reed

Aslib. Proc., 1951, III: 4, 245—252

Although the special library must be designed so that the people it serves can use it themselves, they seldom know what they require from it and can help little in the matter of planning. An experimental approach has been followed in planning the unit of the British Coal Utilisation Research Association which can be regarded as a prototype layout. It is based upon flow processes of two kinds: documents are routed in accordance with the sequence of processing, and the reference elements, catalogues and stock are arranged in the order in which they are used. The placing of the staff corresponds with the flow of materials. The classification system is displayed on a chart.

J.S.R.

1630 The optimum use of staff in the small library

B. C. Vickery

Aslib. Proc., 1951, III: 4, 223—233

Work in a special library may be divided into two main groups: technical services, which require uniform and standard methods, and reference services, which require multiformity and flexibility. Aptitudes necessary are of four types: clerical, bibliographical,

informational and administrative. These cannot be isolated from each other. For the small library, with only a staff of two, the best division is probably clerical+bibliographical and bibliographical+informational. The administration should be linked to whoever selects the material for purchase, since he controls the stock. Qualifications can be based on this job analysis and the method of sharing the work.

D.J.F.

1631 Use of staff in the large library

J. J. Graneek

Aslib Proc., 1951, III: 4, 234-6

Senior administrative staff should have academic and professional qualifications, and ideally there should be subject specialists to be responsible for the stock of their field. Usually, specialization does not go beyond faculty level and must be combined with routine duties. The great variety of levels of readers in the university library requires careful use of trained library staff, and delegation of duties wherever possible to technical and clerical grades. Honours degrees are the basic qualification, professional qualifications useful, for the administrative staff; technical, or sub-professional staff are usually non-graduate, and Library Association qualifications are important. A clear division cannot be drawn between clerical and technical staff, and promotion from one to the other should be encouraged.

D.J.F.

1632 Training the library user

B. Agard Evans

Aslib Proc., 1951, III: 4, 239-244

There is a long history of resolutions by professional bodies in the desirability of training library users, but so far readers have not been convinced of its necessity, probably because they fail to realize the vastness of present output. Training should be graduated by stages of education from primary school to post-graduate, but little is being done on these lines apart from one or two institutions. Action needs to be taken at all levels to overcome the present ignorance.

D.J.F.

1633 Patents as a source of information

Alec A. Rosenblum

Information (A.S.L.I.S.), August 1951, IV: 2, 4-11

An outline of the information contained in patents, their period of effect and restriction to country of origin. Indication of where patent information can be located, extracted, digested and supplied. The service given by official patent journals and indexes to journals (particular attention paid to Great Britain, Australia and United States). British service is hampered by lack of indexes, which it

attempts to overcome by the issue of Abridgements of specifications in subject groups. How to obtain a patent in Australia. A plea is made for a uniform system of classification of patents.

W.D.P.

1634 The Art School Library

Muriel Richings

Lib. World, January 1952, LIII: 619, 411—412

Such a library must be viewed against the larger concept of the art school itself. The accent falls mainly on visual material. The fundamental needs are (a) well-illustrated books (b) mounted prints and photographs (c) lantern slides and epidiascope material. The opportunities to see the arts in practice develop good taste in the librarian and guide book selection.

A.H.H.

1635 Het boek in de gevangenis [The book in the prison]

J. Van Der Griet

Bibliotheekleven, 1952, 49—54

A history of prison libraries and their reorganization in 1945.
v.R.

1636 Correctional treatment and the Library

Maurice Floch

Wilson Lib. Bull., February 1952, XXVI: 6, 452—455

The prison library can play an important part in the rehabilitation of criminals by providing books as a basis of group therapy work. The asocial criminal is usually very materialistic and has to be given a new set of concepts in place of his own outlook. The librarian can help him to new values by carefully selected booklists of fiction and non-fiction aimed at "education in morals". The librarian should receive a certain amount of training in criminology and mental hygiene.

G.N.B.

INFORMATION SERVICES

1637 Den Tekniske litteraturtjeneste ved Studieselskapet for Norsk Industri

[The technical documentation service of Studie-selskapet for Norsk Industry]

Per Bjørnstad

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 5, 49—51

A review of the service run by SNI, mentioning the abstract journal *Artikkel Indeks* [Article Index] and other publications *Fra Studieselskapet* [From the Study Group] and *SNI-rapporter* [SNI Reports]. The technical literature information service is described with an account of the distribution of a number of foreign reports to Norwegian industry.

W.

1638 Aids to efficient purchasing

J. G. Hall

Factory Manager, 1951, XXI: 214, 68—69

The chief aids are trade catalogues and directories. Trade catalogues vary greatly in value; the informative loose-leaf type capable of revision by a junior is the most valuable. The date of receipt should be noted, and adequate indexing is essential. Directories may be supplemented by advertisements, "Buyers' Guides" in trade journals, and information services. More use could be made of public libraries for this type of material.

D.J.F.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1577, 1579, 1583, 1588, 1590—91, 1733)

1639 Free Municipal Libraries in Australia

Marjorie Thomson

Librarian, December 1951, XL: 12, 272

The subsidized municipal libraries scheme was begun in 1945 by the New South Wales Government solely to assist municipal and shire councils to provide adequate free reference libraries. Beginning with a library in Sydney, in six years the scheme has grown to include 86 co-operating councils. In October 1951, there were nine subsidized libraries in the metropolitan areas of Sydney and Newcastle and 79 in provincial, industrial and rural centres. In addition 28 other councils covering a population of 540,000 were willing to co-operate. When a council opens a library, the Library Board, acting as a central purchasing agent, supplies 500 books on loan for four months, so that an adequate stock of expensive books is available.

W.J.M.

1640 Problemi narodnih knjižnica i pomoc naucnih biblioteka narodnima [Public library problems]

Vilma Radovanovic

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske 1950, I: 4, 245—248

In Croatia there are 2379 public libraries comprising 70 district libraries, 21 municipal libraries and 2288 rural libraries. Following the War, libraries were started in small places by various organizations when only one library was required. Now no public library may be started until the Commissioner for Education is satisfied with the adequacy of premises, furniture and books, maintenance is guaranteed and a librarian appointed. Further, larger libraries have been instructed to help the smaller libraries and improve their service. There is an urgent need for staff with professional training. It is suggested that the librarians of the older scientific libraries should help by compiling manuals, rules, booklists, etc.

W.

1641 Les ressources des bibliothèques populaires danoises

[Danish public library finances]

Robert L. Hansen

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., November—December 1951, XXVII: 6, 169—174

By the Danish Library Act of 1950 state subsidies are made to libraries of all kinds provided that certain minimum standards of service are maintained. During 1950—51 a total of £940,000 was spent on libraries in Denmark of which £320,000 was provided by the state. The amount of the subsidy to each library is based on a percentage of its total income derived from local sources, and there is no fixed maximum subsidy as in Norway (£150) and Sweden (£500). The scale of subsidies is 80% of the first £1,250 local income, 40% of the amount between £1,250 and £2,500 and 25% of all income above £2,500. A special state contribution to the book fund is made of 15% of the amount of income over £2,500. In addition grants up to a maximum of £1,000, with a possibility of supplements for special services, are made to large central libraries doing the work of county head-quarters. Specimen income-tables for 5 libraries of varying size and status are given.

M.C.F.

1642 Katsaus maamme yleiseen kirjastotoimeen

[Review of Finland's public library movement]

Mauno Kanninen

Kirjastolehti, September 1951, XLIV: 7, 146—151

The State Library Board and the Library Bureau were both established in 1921, a turning point in Finnish library history. One of the major advantages is a homogenous and stable library system. Public libraries are with very few exceptions state-aided, communal institutions. The districts of inspection (7) have hitherto been too large, each comprising 76 communities (400 libraries). In 1950 there were 2909 libraries with 3m. books, 399,000 readers and nearly 6m. circulation. Today's requirements are: new buildings (only 11 city libraries have their own buildings), better housing for rural libraries; a minimum of one library for each school district (6000); larger grants; more full-time librarianships. The Report of the Committee for a reform of the Library Act of 1921 appeared in 1949 but the new act has not yet been passed. Recent achievements include: the establishment of an ordinary lectureship in library science, the first full-time teaching post, at the School of Social Sciences; since last October, printed catalogue cards have been issued by the Finnish Library Association.

H.W.

1643 Tyska samarbetssträvanden [Co-operation in Germany]
S. Möhlenbrock

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII: 2, 66—67

Einkaufszentrale für öffentliche Büchereien (Central Purchasing Office for Public Libraries) is a business enterprise at Reutlingen serving public libraries in Western Germany. It binds and distributes books, issues a booklist of current books with reviews and special catalogues; it publishes *Bücherei und Bildung* and since 1949 has co-operated closely with the Verein deutscher Volksbibliothekare [Germany Public Library Association].

W.

1644 The Public Libraries Committee, 1924—27.

C. O. G. Douie

Lib. Rev., Spring 1952, 101, 290—293

The writer was Secretary of the Public Libraries Committee of the Board of Education from 1924—27, and he outlines events that led to the setting up of this Committee. He refers to some of the misapprehensions concerning it, and pays tribute to the Chairman, Sir Frederick Kenyon.

E.J.

1645 "This Infamous Extortion": an essay in reconstruction
Stanley Snaith

Librarian, November 1951, XL: 11, 233—234, 236—239

An article, supposedly written many years hence, reviews the Penny Rate of 1953, a toll or levy on each book loaned from public libraries in order to create a fund for the alleviation of distress among writers. Paper shortage and the high cost of book production had been detrimental to the literary profession. Chaos, declining issues, and the closing of public libraries followed the passing of the Act. Later an Abolition Act was passed and libraries re-opened.

W.J.M.

1646 Bibliotekbesöki Kent og London

[Library visit to Kent and London]

Goth. Fjeldvang

Bok og Bib., December 1951, XVIII: 6, 292—295

The writer visited Kent County Library Headquarters in Maidstone. The library of 750,000 vols. has 800,000 users and issues about 5m. books a year through 600 libraries, including libraries in hospitals, homes for the aged, schools. Each of four mobile libraries travel 10,000 miles a year. In London the author visited public libraries and the County Hall Education Library which, from a small start in 1909 as the library for the Principal, has grown to a collection of 110,000 vols. and 100 periodicals serving 1000 schools in Greater London.

K.S.K.

1647 Winchester City Library 1851—1951

G. Scholfield

Lib. World, February 1952, LIII: 620, 432—434; March 1952, LIII: 621
457—459

The 1850 Public Libraries Act was adopted in 1851 and an existing Museum taken over by the city council. Stock grew from 300 books in 1853 to 1,000 in 1857 and 1,500 in 1865. Premises separate from the Museum were provided in 1873; the rate increased to 3d. in 1877. Issues increased from 4,288 to 44,333 in the five years 1884—88 under J. T. Burchett. Thorough re-organization, open access, Dewey classification and card cataloguing was undertaken after the appointment of A. C. Piper, F.L.A. in 1914. During the librarianship of F. W. C. Pepper, F.L.A., appointed in 1921, bookstocks and issues increased, a local collection was begun and the library moved to its present building. A.H.H.

1648 Delhi Public Library Pilot Project

Edward Sydney

Lib. Assn. Rec., February 1952, LIV: 2, 44—51

The basis of the Delhi Public Library Pilot Project is the UNESCO manifesto *The public library: a living force for popular education*. The Delhi project was started following the authorization of the Library Division of UNESCO in Paris, September 1949, to organize in a member state with the assistance of its government, as part of a campaign to spread fundamental education, a pilot project for public libraries intended mainly for newly literate persons. On 22 May 1951 an agreement was signed between India and UNESCO to cover 1951—1954. The library is to be adapted to Indian life, controlled, staffed, and ultimately paid for by Indians. An *ad hoc* Library Board of eleven, working under the Indian Ministry of Education, controls the project, which may be a model for public library development in India. The old Wavell canteen houses the library, a combined lending, reference and reading room. There will be a children's library, exhibition and lecture halls. The initial stock is of 10,000 volumes in Hindu and Urdu. The library was inaugurated on 27 October 1951. S.M.A.

1649 Biblioteche aristocratiche e biblioteche democratiche

[Aristocratic and democratic libraries]

Lina Sacchetti

Parola, September—October 1951, XXXIV: 9—10, 182—184

Italy is very rich in libraries of precious books but lacks popular libraries. America can teach much but tends to stress the utilitarian too much to be a good model for Italy. A congress at Palermo three years ago discussed popular libraries with ministerial approval, but librarians must not wait for state action. (To be continued), F.S.S.

1650 Leeszaalstijl [The style of public library service]

P. J. Van Swigchem

Bibliotheekleven, 1952, 73—80

The presentation of the public library to the Dutch reader is insufficient. Buildings, furniture, advertising and bookstock are inadequate. Rules, the catalogue, and the reticence of the reader act as barriers between readers and books.

v.R.

1651 Orde gevraagd in de chaos

[Wanted: order out of chaos]

Clara M. Goudswaard and A. van Uxem

Bibliotheekleven, January 1952, XXXVII: 1, 27—30

The several, and insufficient, ways in which country library work is done in the Netherlands call for the discussion of the principles of this branch of the library work and for an organization able to give the country people the same quality of service as people in the towns enjoy.

J.v.d.J.

1652 Folkeboksamlinger 1 vii. 1949—30.vi. 1950

[Public libraries in Norway—statistics]

Bok og Bib., December 1951, XVIII: 6, 303

There are now 1,136 public libraries in Norway, 71 in urban areas. Total number of volumes is 2,663,000 and circulation was 4,444,900 (over 3 m. from urban libraries).

W.

1653 Analiticheskii formulir chitatelia

[Methods of analysing readers' tastes]

R. Kibrik

Bibliotekar (Moscow) 1951: 12, 25—29. Diagram.

It is a librarian's duty to guide readers in their political and self-educational activities and watch their progress. To ease the librarian's task the Nekrasov Public Library in Moscow has introduced printed forms for analysis of the requirements of particular readers. On these forms all books taken by a reader are listed within subject groups in chronological order to enable note to be taken of a reader's progress, or lack of it. Observations include: (i) how long the reader has been using the library, (ii) does he belong to some other library, (iii) does he frequent classes on political education (iv) is he interested in politics and popular science, (v) his remarks, (vi) his opinions on books, (vii) notes from conversations with the librarian. 100,000 copies of these analytical forms were distributed in 1951 in Moscow alone.

M.L.D.

1654 Bolshe vnimaniia bibliotekam Krainego Severa

[Libraries in the Far Northern districts of the U.S.S.R.]

G. Nikiforov

Bibliotekar, September 1951: 9, 11-14

Describes progress in library services in underdeveloped Far Northern provinces where the population must be taught how to accustom themselves to use books and enjoy them. Reading aloud of newspapers and books plays a prominent part among semi-literates.

M.L.D.

1655 Amerikas folkebibliotek i sökelyset

[The American public library in the searchlight]

Wilhelm Munthe

Bok og Bib., February 1952, XIX: 18-26

A report on the *Public Library Inquiry* sponsored by the Carnegie Fund, and made by 24 American sociologists under the chairmanship of Professor Robert D. Leigh, advised libraries to stop trying to compete with the modern entertainment industry. The existing 7,048 libraries should be combined into a system of 1000 library districts with state and federal grants. The 35 m. people at present without library service would then be served. University libraries should be reserved for the scientific literature and serve as bibliographical centres. Standards must not be lowered; the local libraries must continue to support all that is connected with adult education. There should be fewer, but bigger library schools to allow better teaching and more qualified librarians. Education of school and children's librarians ought to be a separate item.

K.S.K.

1656 To the Lighthouse Keepers

Raymond H. Wittcoff

Publ. Libs., October 1951, V: 4

The American Library Association selected as the theme for its 75th anniversary, *The Heritage of the United States in times of crisis*. The Committee on Reading Development of the American Book Publishers' Council, at a conference to discuss the role of the serious book in American life, concluded that it was possible for a person to complete schooling without reading a worthwhile book. The rise of the digest and the decline of discussion have led to loss of the reading habit. Organizations should be encouraged to form reading and discussion groups; libraries could arrange for distribution of books, training of discussion leaders, and the provision of places to meet. Because they are not commercial institutions and do not have to show a profit, libraries are lighthouses of freedom, and public librarians are lighthouse keepers.

D.R.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

1657 Federated Libraries . . .

Raymond E. Mahoney

Lib. J., 1 January 1952, LXXVII: 1, 15—20. Bibliog. Maps

Concentration on the problem of extending library service to rural areas in the U.S.A. has caused American librarians to overlook the inadequacy of library services in metropolitan areas. The expansion of cities in the last 80 years is increasing the proportion of people living in satellite towns. 27 widely scattered independent libraries in the Buffalo metropolitan area have federated into an efficient unit, called the Erie County Library. Federation to produce more efficient units is discussed and comparisons are made with similar schemes in Denmark and in other parts of the U.S.A.

K.A.M.

1658 Reorganization of Airdrie Public Library

W. Scobbie

Lib. Assn. Rec., February 1952, LIV: 2, 56—57. Photo.

The normal type of staff enclosure has been removed and the staff now operate in three large alcoves on the left hand wall; shelving is on the right. Six glazed display cabinets, with interior strip lighting, sunk in the wall, are spaced regularly above the fiction shelving. The junior library can be completely shut off for story hours and adult evening lectures. Walls and ceiling are blush pink, and shelving is wedgwood blue. The junior library has bright primrose walls. The cost of alteration was £2,358.

S.M.A.

1659 Commercial and Technical Library at Newcastle upon Tyne

E. Austin Hinton

Lib. Assn. Rec., February 1952, LIV: 2, 52—53. Photo.

The Commercial and Technical Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, is housed in a room 44-ft. by 27-ft. Behind the main double-sided line of shelving which is "open" to public use, there is a second double-sided line and wall shelving which are used as first-line "stack", the main stack being in the basement. Staff indexes are accommodated below the counter and trade catalogues in vertical files. Periodicals are placed in wall shelving, filing boxes containing recent back numbers standing against current issues. There are seats for 24 readers. Colours used are: ivory walls, off-white ceiling, mouldings of window frames etc. lined in flesh colour, new shelving painted "William and Mary" green. The cost of structural work, redecoration, fittings and furniture, was £1,150.

S.M.A.

1660 Reorganization of Wigan Central Lending Library

H. H. G. Arthur

Lib. Assn. Rec., February 1952, LIV : 2, 54—55 Photo.

Pillars, supporting the first floor, have been incorporated in the rounded ends of the shelving. Colours used are skyblue ceiling and frieze separated from flesh painted walls by a narrow tangerine line. Beams and pillars are silver grey, picked out in royal blue. There is a built-in display stand and concealed central heating. Picture books are available for very young children.

S.M.A.

1661 Our Primordial Task

W. C. Berwick Sayers

Lib. World, January 1952, LIII : 619, 416—418 ; February 1952, LIII : 620, 434—436

(See Abstract No. 1438). Education is no longer the primary aim of the public library and this factor has altered the whole policy of book provision. A public library should base its stock on the supreme books of the world ; in it the past and present meet and the best of both should be preserved and made available. Two requirements of book buying are speed and number of copies ; even when complying with the former the librarian's whole experience lies behind the selection. No library has yet provided a satisfactory supply of current fiction ; it should only buy as many copies as it can afford, as with non-fiction. Perfection may never be reached, but by concentration, local specialization and general co-operation the national library will be realized.

A.H.H.

1662 Miniature Scores

E. T. Bryant

Librarian, December 1951, XL : 12, 253—254, 256—258

The problems of selection of all types of scores are discussed and the merits of different shelving arrangements considered. Standards of various publishers are compared. The writer has made a series of lists intended to assist the non-specialist to build up a basic representative stock (to be printed in future issues of the *Librarian*).

W.J.M.

1663 Editions III : Poetry

Brian Huntly

Librarian, November 1951, XL : 11, 246—250

A plea for the buying of good modern editions of poets' works in order to stimulate and develop literary interest among readers. A good representation of most major poets should consist of (i) an

introductory volume; (ii) an anthology; (iii) a cheap complete edition; (iv) an intermediate edition; (v) a fully annotated edition. Examples of publishers with names of series are given for each type.
W.J.M.

1664 Keep calm and support the Library Bill of Rights

Thurston Taylor

Don't split collections

Paul Bixler

Lib. J., 15 December 1951, LXXVI: 22, 2063—2065

Answers to suggestions put forward by Ralph A. Uveling in Lib. J., August 1951 (*See Abstract 1189*) calling for the segregation of misleading propaganda in the reference collection. Both authors give reasons for opposing such segregation.

K.A.M.

1665 A Business Library within a public library

Rose L. Vormelker

Spec. Libs., April 1951, XLII: 4, 128—132, 159—160

Discusses the value of the Commercial section of the public library whether as an integral part or in a separate building. Examples are given of the range of queries from "quick reference" to extended research. Cleveland Public Library issues four or six times annually an official bulletin *Business Information Sources* which is distributed widely in the United States.

A.N.

1666 De openbare bibliotheek en het oude boek

[The public library and the old book]

H. de la Fontaine Verwey

Bibliotheekleven, January 1952, XXXVII: 2, 43—49

In the Netherlands it is indisputable that the libraries have a responsibility towards the old book, firstly concerning the tracing and purchase of it, secondly with regard to its description. Short title catalogues must be composed of printers or groups of printers. It may be sufficient to make an index of printers, referring to the author catalogue.

J.v.d.J.

1667 The Value of Book Displays

Clara E. Reaum

Illinois Libs., November 1951, XXXIII: 9, 396—400. Photos.

All institutions are judged by their appearance and the librarian must learn the art of display, planned to be "eye-catching" and "attention-getting". The Chicago Public Library begins its planning a year in advance and each subject in the library's collection is featured at some time. Books for display should be chosen so

that they focus the attention of the spectator on the central theme and the poster should be the focal centre of the display. Ideas for posters may be taken from magazines, book jackets, etc. In Chicago the posters are made at the central library and each branch receives a copy of the "Poster of the month". A unified "book promotion" programme is thus maintained throughout the system.

B.A.

1668 Om Biblioteksinredning [On Library interiors]

Thord Plaenge Jacobson

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII: 1, 15—16. Photo.

Problems of display methods are best solved through co-operation between architect and librarian. Following practice in retail business, books must be displayed in a striking manner in order to "sell". Rather than keep the entire book-stock in strict classification order on the shelves, it is better to replace one wall of shelving by attractive displays and keep a number of books in store. Use should also be made of various objects and merchandise to supplement the displays.

W.

1669 How to "Sell" the Public Library

Howard Samuelson

Lib. J., 15 January 1952, LXXVII: 2, 97—101. Illus.

Detailed suggestions on methods to be employed in publicizing the library service. 22 suggestions are offered for setting up a workable programme of publicity, 13 suggestions for making the service a more personal one, and 5 suggestions for modernizing the library to increase its appeal and value.

K.A.M.

1670 Elephants in the lobby

Wayne R. Bassett

Minnesota Libs., September 1951, XVI: 11, 333—334

The librarian often forgets that he is virtually acting as a public relations officer both in and out of working hours. The latter are of especial importance and this county library has tried many extension activities with very varying success. But they believe "If, to get people into your library you find it necessary to have an elephant stand on its head in the lobby, then get the elephant".

A.N.

1671 Be Newsworthy

Harold L. Roth

Lib. J., 15 January 1952, LXXVII: 2, 94—96

An account of the value of news releases in library publicity work, and how they should be prepared and handled. Comments are given on general publicity procedures with newspapers.

K.A.M.

1672 Vypolnenie tematicheskikh zaprosov chitatelei

[Postal requests for books on a given subject]

V. Pavlova

Bibliotekar, August 1951 : 8, 32—35

The article based on practice in Moscow Central Library describes procedure adopted in dealing with postal requests lacking even elementary bibliographical details. Three to five volumes form an average parcel. Each parcel is prepared by an expert and accompanied by a letter explaining reasons of choice and giving hints and lists for further reading. Individual needs are carefully examined to avoid sending books too easy or too specialized. The library dealt in 1950 with 5599 requests mostly from regional and rural libraries.

M.L.D.

1673 Oppstillingen av skjønnlitteraturen og dens sammen-setning i våre folkebiblioteker

[The shelving of literature and its composition in our public libraries]

Henrik Hjartøy

Bok og Bib., February 1952, XIX : 28—33

Since the Dewey classification was introduced in the Norwegian public libraries it has been the custom to take out of class 800 all literary works by individual authors in the Scandinavian languages and translations into Scandinavian languages and put them in one alphabet by author. English, French and German literature is usually classified by abbreviated numbers. Corresponding division of the Scandinavian literature would be of practical and pedagogic value. A library should be able to tell how much literature it contains in any one language, also translations from that language.

K.S.K.

1674 Who uses your catalog and Why?

Thelma Eaton

Wilson Lib. Bull., January 1952, XXVI : 5, 397—398

A survey of borrowers who use the catalogue provides very useful data for considering the value and scope of the catalogue and may give pointers for its improvement.

G.N.B.

1675 The library and the worried reader

Rhezia Gaunt

Lib. Occ., September 1951, XVII : 3, 75—78

A clue to the problems which worry the average reader may be found in the non-fiction catalogue cards which need most frequent renewal. These are psychology and psychiatry, religion, sex and

racial problems: *i.e.* they are largely personal and subjective. Any attempt to help by introducing discussion groups is of little value since it seems that the library attracts the solitary and shy individual.

A.N.

1676 Fotografisk utlåningsmaskin

[Photographic charging machine]

Dagmar Odqvist

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 5, 56—57. Illus.

The New York Public Library has recently introduced a photographic charging service to solve the problems caused by a daily circulation of 2000—3000 volumes. A description follows of the principle of the photo-charger based on photographing borrowers' cards, books cards, and a third card with date and sequence number.

W.

1677 Guides for Home Reading

J. F. W. Bryon

Librarian, January 1952, XLI: 1, 12—14

An investigation into the bibliographical equipment of a lending library. Mention is made of questions often asked by readers of fiction and suggestions are given where to look for information. The present outstanding need is for a standard checklist of fiction for basic stock and a subject index to fiction. Critical examinations follow of the *Fiction Catalog* (H. W. Wilson Co.), *Filmed Books and Plays* 1928—49 by A. G. S. Enser, and *How to do it books: a selected guide* by R. E. Kingery.

W.J.M.

1678 Opiskelunneuvonnan ensi askeleita Kallion kirjastossa

[First steps in advisory service at Kallio Branch of Helsinki City Library]

Aili Olamaa

Kirjastolehti, May—June 1951, XLIV: 5, 102—104

Two years ago the Helsinki City Library inaugurated a new development of adult education by appointing three study advisers, one of which was to work at the Kallio branch in a typical working district. The demand for non-fiction has been observed to rise considerably already through the simple means of effective display. Discussion groups in literature and psychology attract steadily growing audiences. Writers and other specialists have been invited as lecturers and already some members of the groups are sufficiently advanced in their study to help as lecturers and discussion leaders.

H.W.

1679 Rukovodstvo chteniem rabochei molodezhi

[Guiding the reading of young workers]

E. Trutneva

Bibliotekar (Moscow), 1951, 10 : 24—29. Illus.

In October 1949 one of the Moscow municipal youth libraries opened a special section for young workers and apprentices. This collection of specially selected books has been placed under the care of one special librarian in order to build up a close relationship between reader and librarian. Notes on readers' cards help the librarian in the choice of right books and in widening their interests.

M.L.D.

1680 Poyshednevno pomagat'sel'skim bibliotekariam

[Help for libraries in rural districts]

I. Markov

Bibliotekar, September 1951 : 9, 9—11

The article describes conditions of work in a typical rural library and stresses need for professional help for young librarians who are only starting their work and need guidance and instruction.

M.L.D.

1681 O sisteme bibliotechnogo obsluzhivaniia sel'skogo naseleniia

[Methods of library work in rural districts]

M. Potapov and I. Frumin

Bibliotekar, August 1951 : 8, 18—24

The authors, members of one of four investigation teams nominated by the Committee for Educational Problems of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., describe in detail their findings based on library activities in a rural district near Moscow (Volokolamskii raion). To improve services they suggest that : (1) library points should be evenly more spread to reach all localities (of which only 40% are so far adequately supplied with books), (2) existing libraries of rural clubs and all library collections existing in the district should be more intensively used, (3) new readers should be attracted. In addition more circulating libraries should serve the population, and greater use should be made of library vans and "knigonoshe" (book porters—volunteers chosen from active readers) especially with regard to kolkhoz workers.

M.L.D.

1682 Bibliografiia v pomoshch propagande estestvenno-nauchnoi literatury

[Bibliographical aids help in propaganda of reading books on natural science]

Prepared by members of staff of Bibliographical Department of the State Lenin Linbrary

Bibliotekar, September 1951: 9, 19—23

Librarians should help their readers to understand "that only dialectic materialism explains satisfactorily the proper meaning of natural sciences". Lists of recommended books are being prepared in the U.S.S.R. in great quantities for the purpose of self-education. The usefulness of book exhibitions is stressed.

M.L.D.

1683 The Value of the Staff Association

Magnus K. Kristoffersen

Wilson Lib. Bull., January 1952, XXVI: 5, 392—393

Hartford Public Library Staff Association holds meetings in library hours whenever possible. The staff association has worked through the librarian and resolutions have been put to the Board on projects such as salary increases, reducing service hours in branches to two nights a week, and obtaining a five-day week.

G.N.B.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1588, 1793—98)

1684 School library statistics

Ruth Ersted

Minnesota Libs., December 1951, XVI: 12, 359—370.

This number, devoted to school libraries, gives detailed statistics of expenditure, hours worked, school enrolments etc. for the three years since the last survey in 1947—8. Main trends are an increase in book funds and in professionally trained teacher-librarians.

A.N.

1685 Minnesota Standards

Minnesota Department of Education, Library Division

Lib. J., 15 February 1952, LXXVII: 4, 283—286

Standards laid down for Graded Elementary and Secondary School Libraries. Details are given for personnel, library quarters, and equipment.

K.A.M.

1686 Unfolding the Wealth of Books

Thelma Eaton

Illinois Libs., January, 1952, XXXIV : 1, 9—11.

A well prepared catalogue must be more than a mere check-list of the school library's holdings ; it must fit the school and is especially valuable to the student who does not like to ask for his needs. Analytical entries should be made whenever desirable. It should contain headings under which the student is likely to look for his personal, as well as his scholastic, interests. The librarian should be able to anticipate likely changes in the school's curricula so that his catalogue may meet future needs.

B.A.

1687 Sodalizio di fanciulli " Amici del libro ", Pinocchio e una nuova storia

[Children's society of booklovers, Pinocchio and a new story]

Lina Sacchetti

Parola, November-December, 1951, XXXIV : 11—12, 238—246.

At Pietraviva (Arezzo) the reading in class of " Pinocchio " five years ago made good young citizens out of disorderly urchins. The love of books once aroused, the children made every sacrifice to form a school library. Rules, subscriptions, fines, etc. were settled and enforced by the members, who appointed their own officers. The project still flourishes, inculcating many social virtues.

F.S.S.

1688 The Paper Bound Band Wagon

Vie C. Teter

Illinois Libs., January, 1952, XXXIV : 1, 12—15.

Over a five month check period it was found that paper backed books circulated over twice as frequently as bound books among students and staff of Morton High School. Popular titles are heavily duplicated. Being of small format, the books take up little shelf room and are shelved near the circulation desk for convenience. Some of the paperbacks, notably the *Penguin* series, are especially valuable as they often contain material not previously published. It is found that the books become dog-eared after approximately eight issues, but, being cheap, they can be discarded and replaced. A list of " Best known [in the U.S.] Reprints " is given, together with some of the sources of titles and a list of " Where to buy."

B.A.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1793—98)

1689 Children's Libraries are a Unique Memorial

Isabella Jinnette

Lib. J., 1 January, 1952, LXXVII: 1, 26—30. Illus.

The Lady Clark Memorial Library was founded by public subscription in 1946 to bring children's books within the reach of every child in Tasmania's 48 counties and in Hobart. The author, who spent two years setting up the system, describes the publicity methods adopted to persuade each community to raise its quota of the subscription fund, and describes the part of the newly formed State Library in the scheme.

K.A.M.

1690 Books of yesterday

Sheila A. Egoff

Lib. J., 15 February, LXXVII: 4, 273—277. Illus.

A description of the Edgar Osborne collection of early English children's books presented to Boys and Girls House, the headquarters of children's library work in Toronto, Canada. The collection contains ABC's, Battledores, Chapbooks, and first or very early editions of all the landmarks of children's literature.

K.A.M.

1691 We work together

Bernice Wiese, Elizabeth Gross and Margaret Edwards

Lib. J., 15 December, 1951, LXXVI: 22, 2052—2055. Illus.

Co-operation in work with children exists between the staff of the Department of Education and the staff of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, U.S.A. A Joint Administrative Committee makes major policy decisions. Co-operation extends to the following fields: book selection policy; publication of graded book lists, visits of librarians to schools and of children to branch libraries, preparation of bibliographies for teachers.

K.A.M.

1692 Vuxen Skönlitteratur för 14-15-Åringarna ?

[Adult fiction for 14—15-year-olds ?]

Barbro Bylund

Biblioteksbladet, 1951, XXXVI: 8, 386—389.

In Sweden the division between adult and children's libraries is placed at age 16. No library has a separate adolescent department, but many libraries include fairly large collections of adult fiction in the children's library. School libraries also provide a wide variety of modern literature. Care must be taken in the selection of adult

fiction for these collections; books which are cynical to the point of being negative should be avoided as well as those which are psychologically untrue. A list of books, Swedish or in translation, suitable for the 14—15-year-olds is given.

W.

1693 Aufbau und Funktion eines Jugendlesesaales

[Organisation and function of a Junior Reading Room]

Ursel Gessinger

Bibliothekar, January, 1952, VI: 1, 11—14. Illus.

To provide the 12—16 years old with background reading for school, and those under ten with progressive children's books is the function of the Junior Reading Room in Jena. Shelves separately, the literature for young children and the fiction for the older ones are broadly classified, whereas closer classification is attempted with the non-fiction. Fiction is often placed with the appropriate subject group. "The Soviet Union" has become a specially expanded subordinate subject. The Reading Room is directly connected with the Junior Lending Library and used by a hundred readers daily.

F.M.J.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES: SPECIAL RELATIONS

1694 Conflicting Cultures

Ernest A. Savage

Lib. Assn. Rec., January, 1952, LIV: 1, 2—7.

Arts culture is a minority culture, rejected by the crowd, who, not educated for their own interests, have lost the urge to uplift through culture; political power was won without it. Progress in science is continuous; scientists build on their forerunners' achievements, and because of their useful inventions their exclusiveness is excused. The arts spring from individual genius, their progress being hindered by the artists' isolation from the crowd, the spirit of change in human nature, by fashions in the arts themselves, and the narrow conception of culture. Librarians can help by selecting books which encourage people to do things for themselves.

S.M.A.

1695 Clubs depend on libraries

Thomas Barendsfield

Lib. J., 15 January, 1952, LXXVII: 2, 112—114.

The Cleveland Public Library Speakers' Bureau offers three services: it assists programme chairmen to plan their programmes, it schedules librarians willing to speak about library subjects, it

furnishes information on speakers, book reviewers, and discussion leaders available both locally and nationally. Details are given of how each of these services is operated.

K.A.M.

1696 Propaganda velikikh stroek kommunizma . . .

[Propaganda of Communism in big engineering projects . . .]

V. Veitsman

Bibliotekar, September, 1951 : 9, 4—8.

Librarians should pay the greatest attention to propaganda in big engineering projects through posters, exhibitions, discussion groups, reading lists. Co-operation with broadcasting stations is sought and proved to be useful.

(See Abstract No. 1371).

M.L.D.

1697 Vandrende kunstutstillinger [Travelling art exhibitions]

Bok og Bib., February, 1952, XIX : 1, 3—4.

In the next government budget 100,000 kr. have been allowed for "Travelling art exhibitions", to aid in spreading culture throughout the country. The grants began to rise after the liberation and last fiscal year 17,000 kr. were appropriated. Exhibitions have been received with enthusiasm and have strengthened the interest in and understanding of good art. There have been both practical and economic difficulties: it has been difficult to supply the right pictures, and to make the exhibitions really worthwhile a lecturer has to be sent along with them. Some of the state grants have been used to purchase a basic collection so that it would not be necessary to borrow everything. The larger libraries can provide rooms for the exhibitions and all libraries can co-operate, *e.g.* by preparing reading lists of books about art, or by starting study circles.

K.S.K.

1698 Bibliotechnaia rabota sredi slepikh

[Libraries for the blind]

V. Severin

Bibliotekar, September, 1951 : 9, 36—38.

The article is based on experience of Library for the Blind (3,000 volumes) in Kuibyshev. Readers using postal services are kept informed of new acquisitions and receive reading lists. From time to time readers' conferences are held and discussion groups' activities are encouraged. Readers interested in music receive special attention.

M.L.D.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1570, 1613, 1674, 1686)

1699 Uluchshit "ideino-politicheskuiu napravlennost" bibliotechnykh katalogov

[Need for strengthening the "ideological and political tendencies" of library catalogues]

G. Fonotov

Bibliotekar (Moscow), 1951: 10, 15—18.

The author considers that catalogue cards for the classics of marxism should appear in separate sections of systematic catalogues and be arranged chronologically with the latest editions given priority in order to catch the reader's attention.

M.L.D.

1700 Neki problemi katalogiziranja

[Some problems concerning cataloguing]

Eva Verona

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske, 1950, 1: 4, 261—276.

Many libraries in Croatia—and the world—have great arrears of cataloguing. Three methods of simplifying cataloguing are described. Main entries for *minor* works should be brief and non-essential added entries omitted. The search for full names and descriptive data should be limited. Groups of minor monographic publications, posters, prospectuses and similar material should receive a single entry since they are better known under their subject. Periodical publications, reports, time tables, and publications having no real title, might be separated from the main catalogue to form a special catalogue arranged alphabetically under the most useful characteristic. This would aid readers who have difficulty in finding such material in the main catalogue.

W.

1701 Systematischer schlagwortkatalog

[Systematic keyword-catalogue]

Franz Grasberger

Z. f. B., July-August, 1951, LXV: 7—8, 260—273.

Deals with methods and questions of subject-cataloguing, examines the dictionary form and suggests a single classified keyword-catalogue instead of a classified catalogue and separate indexes in libraries.

R.K.

1702 A Study of Serials Processing

Edgar G. Simpkins

Serial Slants, January, 1952, II: 3, 6—17.

This is a shortened version of the author's thesis which was divided into five parts: (1) Historical background, (2) Current practices, as presented in recent Surveys, (3) Serials catalogue designed for serials, (4) Variations of the Serials catalogue practised by other libraries including the British Library of Political and Economic Science of the London School of Economics, (5) Criticism of the separate serials catalogue.

B.A.

1703 Serials Cataloging

Carl Bjorkbom

Serial Slants, January, 1952, II: 3, 17—22.

Discusses the use of the corporate entry in Sweden. The rules covering these entries are at present under discussion. The Royal Institute of Technology Library, Stockholm, already uses the name of a corporate body as heading instead of the geographical heading. Difficulties encountered are discussed and a section on simplified author headings is included.

(See Abstract No. 1490)

B.A.

1704 Duplication of cards—the librarian's dream

Belle Robertson

Information (A.S.L.I.S.), August, 1951, IV: 2, 18—19, 26. *Tables.*

Operation technique, running costs, advantages and disadvantages of Banda, Fordigraph and Adrema card duplicating machines given.

W.D.P.

1705 Integration of Chinese Publications

Margaret Cressaty

Coll. and Res. Libs., January, 1952, XIII: 1, 38—40.

The paper considers the problems of transcription and translation of titles, and the most useful form of catalogue entry. Library of Congress classification, which was already in use, was also applied to the Chinese books after considering the possibilities of using a separate classification. The author discusses the various aspects of the point of classification at length, in relation to practice with other foreign language classifications.

F.C.

1706 Classification and Systematic arrangement

D. J. Foscett

Librarian, January, 1952, XLI : 1, 1—6.

An outline is given of the logical and historical basis of "classification," which is shown to mean arrangements of natural objects into genera and species according to structural likenesses. The arrangement of library material has to cover much more than descriptions of objects and must therefore be capable of indicating relationships other than genus-species. This is a field of activity larger than "classification" and may be called "systematic arrangement." A new terminology is required to free thinking from the restriction of traditional categories of meaning.

[D.J.F.]

1707 O modyfikacje tablic klasyfikacji dziesiętnej

[Need for modifications in the decimal classification tables]

Maria Rejsowa

Bibliotekarz (Warsaw), 1951, XVIII : 12, 167—169, 172.

The Dewey decimal classification system has been developed under strong influence of XIX-century philosophical trends, and, especially in Classes 100 and 300, has a flavour of idealism. Rusinov's tables (based on Dewey) published in the U.S.S.R. in 1944 are now condemned for lack of emphasis on key-problems of dialectic materialism. The author prefers Tropovskij's tables in which letters are combined with figures to indicate that a classification mark preceded by B means a non-marxist approach to the subject.

M.L.D.

1708 Critique of U.D.C. :

5. Form Division (02) by R. R. Saxena

6. Form Division (03) by B. V. Raghavendra Rao

Abgila, December, 1951, II : 4, 102—105, 106—107.

Criticises the above form divisions as ill-defined and unhelpful conglomerates.

B.C.V.

1709 Comparison of C.C. and U.D.C. (1) : Agricultural Periodicals

D. B. Krishna Rao

Abgila, December, 1951, II : 4, 90—94.

Compares the methods of constructing class numbers for periodicals used by the Colon and Universal Decimal Classifications, and claims that the C.C. is superior in that it groups periodicals firstly by country of origin, with a briefer notation. An amendment to the U.D.C. to achieve the same grouping is proposed.

B.C.V.

1710 W sprawie "wkładek bibliograficznych"

[Bibliography of contents of periodicals]

M. Ambros

Bibliotekarz (Warsaw), 1951, XVIII: 12, 165—167.

In July, 1951 the National Library in Warsaw published the first number of the current bibliographical monthly (previously in stencilled form) listing in subject order contents of 360 Polish periodicals. A rival enterprise of "contents slips" has been started recently. The author considers such slips, hurriedly prepared by amateurs, will be useless for bibliographical purposes. He then discusses advantages of cumulative bibliographies published periodically and prepared by trained librarians.

M.L.D.

1711 Abbreviated Titles of Periodical Publications

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, December, 1951, II: 4, 81—89.

Briefly discusses the reasons for abbreviation and some of the pitfalls, and mentions the work of international standardizing organizations. Nine principles which should govern abbreviations are suggested.

B.C.V.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

1712 [F.I.D.]

F.I.D. Informations, December 15th, 1951, I: 9, 41—44.

Work has continued on the revision of the Electricity schedules, 621.3 etc. At the F.I.D. congress in Rome (Nov. 1951) the elaboration of various sections was entrusted to national committees. The International Electrotechnical Commission (C.E.I.) is compiling an "International electrical vocabulary": U.D.C. is to draw up a list connecting the schedule indices with the key numbers used in this vocabulary. The Italian committee proposed that a list of concepts difficult to classify should be prepared so that a decision could be made on an agreed placing, also that a list of periodicals using U.D.C. should be made.

A.N.

1713 L'Information Documentaire—facteur de productivité

[The productivity factor in documentation]

Jean de Laclémandière.

A.B.C.D., September—October, 1951: 3, 70—77. Diagrams.

An examination of the productivity of contemporary French documentation shows a lack of co-operation and co-ordination leading to (i) waste of time and effort by the inquirer, (ii) insufficient

coverage together with duplication of work by specialist services, (iii) the high expense of obtaining information. Reorganisation is urgent.

M.C.F.

1714 Stand und Aufgaben der Dokumentation in Deutschland

[Present condition and requirements of documentation in Germany]

H. K. Socken

Nach. f. Dok., June, 1951, II: 2, 29—33.

Last 5 years spent in reforming entire German information and abstracting service, mainly with regard to scientific and technical libraries. Uniform basis for cataloguing unfortunately not introduced after war. Central German book catalogue, completed 1938, was destroyed; present trend is to compile regional central catalogues. Organization of central offices for inter-regional information and foreign literature described. Need to create industrial information centres stressed; possibility of technical assistance through OEEC. 11 ref.

(Quoted from *Bibl. Industr. Diamond Appl.*, Jan., 1952, IX).

1715 The industrial library as a modern information centre

F. Kaysser

Rationalisierung, August, 1951, II: 8, 203—206.

In Germany industrial libraries are open to outsiders (mainly institutes) to overcome post-war difficulties. Libraries could help more if editors supplied synopses of all publications and if the decimal classification was generally used. Increasing mechanization of information services is necessary. Reproduction equipment is probably too costly for German centres. The industrial information department should be under a trained graduate with complete knowledge of all sections of the firm and its work. Training in documentation in various countries is mentioned.

(Quoted from *Bibl. Industr. Diamond Appl.*, February, 1952, IX).

1716 Der Technische Bibliotheksdienst

[Technical library-service]

Horst Kunze

Z. f. B., July—August, 1951, LXV: 7—8, 247—252.

After introductory passages on staff-differentiation in libraries, the author stresses the different scopes of various kinds of libraries with special reference to scientific libraries. The necessity for specially trained library technicians is emphasized and certain details concerning such a course for library technicians (as proposed by the *Zentralinstitut für Bibliothekswesen*) are also given.

R.K.

1717 En italiensk forsknings- och dokumentationscentral

[An Italian Research and Documentaion Centre—Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche]

Barbro Hallendorff

Tid. f. Dok., 1952, VIII : 1, 3—6.

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche was established in 1923 for the purpose of co-ordinating and promoting research in the technical and allied branches of science in Italy. An account is given of the organization of the CNR of which the documentation centre and the library are important keystones.

W.

1718 The Special Libraries Association and literature searching

Lucy O. Lewton

Chem. and Eng. News, 3 December, 1951, XXIX : 49, 5125—27. Photos.

Brief outline of the organisation of the S.L.A. (of the U.S.A.) and detailed description of the separate and serial publications of the Science-Technology Group intended to assist research workers in searching and locating technical literature. Special collections include a deposit pool of unpublished bibliographies (at present 90 titles) compiled by technical librarians and available for loan; the Union Card Index of technical translations (13,000 titles); a directory of accredited technical translators.

L.E.D.

1719 Why American Libraries want International Standards

J. Doe

Standardisation, 1951, XXII : 9, 280.

The Technical Committee Z39 of the American Standards Association defined its scope as : standards for concepts, definitions, terminology, letters and signs, practices, methods, supplies and equipment used in the field of library work, and preparation and utilisation of documents. The Committee is to draw up proposed American standards, co-operate with the International Organisation for Standardisation in securing international uniformity of standards, and promote the use of national and international standards.

(Quoted from *Bibl. Industr. Diamond Appl.*, January, 1952, IX).

1720 Rationalization in Scientific Periodicals

E. Brueche

Phys Blätter, July, 1951, VII : 7, 313—316.

Research workers require journals containing concise and topical information. The growth of *Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft* from 292 pages in 1899 to 861 pages in 1919, and the start of a separate journal *Zeitschrift fuer Physik* with more than

4,000 pages in 1920, proves the need for better organization. Suggested remedy: early publication of authors' summaries of forthcoming papers. Certain publications, e.g. theses, should be photostatted or microfilmed, not printed, to occupy the minimum space in central reference libraries.

(Quoted from *Bibi. Industr. Diamond Appl.*, February, 1952, IX).

1721 Referatorgan pa det ekonomiska omradet

[Reference aids in the field of economics]

Lars Frykholm

Tid. f. Dok., 1952, VIII: 1, 6—8.

An account of bibliographies and reference aids. The author points out the need for a Northern Europe economic literature service.

W.

**DOCUMENTATION: DOCUMENTARY
REPRODUCTION**

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1589, 1605).

1722 Some Recent Developments in Microcopy

Herbert Coblans

S. Afr. Bib., January, 1952, XIX: 3, 77—81. Bibliog.

South African practice is based on American microfilm readers and the use of the roll film. The Rider microcard is produced in America, and sheet film on the continent. There is a lack of standardisation of nomenclature, and sizes; the Library Division of UNESCO is studying this problem. In America, microfilm is used mainly in business for long run material such as records or newspapers; microfilm readers tend to be large, efficient, but expensive. In France, cheaper portable readers are used. Short strips of microfilm are joined into long rolls, to allow uniform storage in cabinets, in America. The roll is cut into short strips which are classified, in France. Microcards are not intended to replace books; they are a method of copying, with reduction of bulk and cost. The transparent microcard is a photographic print from a microfilm negative on to a transparent film. For editions of less than 10, film is cheaper; for editions of more than 25, microcard is cheaper.

D.R.

**1723 Publishing of Doctoral Dissertations in the Humanities
and Social Sciences**

Henry M. Silver

A.C.L.S. Newsletter, November, 1951, II: 2, 7—20.

Normal printing of dissertations means publishing at a loss. Requirements in interloan forms, availability and location make difficulties in arranging loans which may cost \$5 each. Microtechnic

methods proposed to overcome these difficulties show that because of the unknown use of dissertations, the production of microfilm negatives is the cheapest method. More microfilm readers are available. Microcard is at present an edition process requiring a minimum order of fifteen copies. Microprint is in its infancy and still a secret. Comparative costs are given. The microcard carries a normal type catalogue entry at the top; about 50 pages of a book are reduced to 1/24 their size and printed photographically on the card. One American and one Australian make reading machine are now available. The Association of Research Libraries has accepted eight basic proposals whereby economies in micropublishing can be realised.

W.

1724 Le Service de Microfilm [Microfilm Services]

Report of the Spanish National Committee F.I.D.

Rev. of Doc., September, 1951, XVIII: 3, 155-159.

A survey of the availability of microfilm in Spain through (1) the Central Microfilm Archives set up in July, 1950, (2) the documentation service of the Higher Council of Scientific Research, (3) eleven other organisations, e.g. newspaper libraries, archives and learned societies, having microfilm equipment.

M.C.F.

1725 The Problems of microfilming catalogue cards

Martha Shepard

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., November, 1951, VIII: 3, 89-90.

Practical details of how the Canadian Bibliographic Centre microfilmed, in just over a year, more than half a million catalogue cards dispersed in fourteen libraries.

G.C.T.

1726 The Microfilming of newspapers

R. M. Hamilton

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., November, 1951, VIII: 3, 91-94.

A report on the first five years' work of the Canadian Library Association's plan to microfilm newspapers. Following details of the delicately balanced financial structure of the scheme, it is observed that most copies of the films are purchased by university, legislative, and the larger public libraries, particularly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It is emphasized that in addition to vast files of newspapers which need to be microfilmed, recent titles which have ceased publication, and those printed on wood pulp paper, need early attention.

G.C.T.

1727 Documentation Service

Dhanpat Rai

Abgila, December, 1951, II: 4, 95—101.

Describes reflex and photographic methods of copying recorded materials and enumerates the advantages of microphoto strips and cards.

W.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

1728 A Facsimile system for Reference service

Cedric Larson

Wilson Lib. Bull., January, 1952, XXVI: 5, 394—395. Photos.

A high-speed long distance facsimile system has been developed at the R.C.A. research laboratory at Princeton, New Jersey, for the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The reader-transmitter will scan printed copy or drawings on flat surfaces and will make direct enlargements of material in small type by any ratio up to 4 to 1. The copy bed can handle individual sheets or books up to 3 inches thick. The signal is transmitted over an ordinary telephone line and the recorder will reproduce legible black on white copy at a speed of 15 linear inches or 120 square inches to the minute.

G.N.B.

1729 Förstoringsapparat för fotografering av tidskriftsuppsatser

[An enlarger for photographing articles in periodicals]

Sigvard Fransson

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 6, 70—71. Illus.

A description of how, with the help of a few simple attachments, an ordinary Leitz Focomat enlarger may be adapted for photographing articles in periodicals.

W.

1730 On using Keysort

Katharine M. Stokes and Richard E. Chapin

Lib. J., 1 February, 1952, LXXVII: 3, 168—173.

A case history of the installation and adaptation of Keysort edge-punched cards in a large university library. It was hoped to economise on staff time by replacing a triple charging system by a single Keysort card written sometimes by readers and sometimes by staff. Inaccurate copying was cured, but costs worked out higher than had been anticipated. It is concluded that Keysort cards are not effective when the card file is very large, say above 40,000 cards. No card layout or coding details are given.

K.A.M.

1731 Note on a card-index system of bibliographic control of published results of aerodynamic measurements

J. H. Greidanus and A. C. de Kock

Rev. of Doc., September, 1951, XVIII: 3, 145—148.

The National Aeronautical Research Institute in Amsterdam has evolved an experimental system designed to simplify the process of a comprehensive search for full published details of aerodynamic measurements in specific fields of enquiry. The main classification of the experiment is made by the nature of the object measured and this is shown by the colour of the card. The tabs are used to indicate characteristic conditions under which the experiment was carried out. By using this system time taken in sorting and scrutiny is greatly reduced and, within the limits of the index, the search is complete.

M.C.F.

ARCHIVES

1732 The custody of records in Roman Egypt

Harold Idris Bell

Ind. Archives, July—December, 1950, IV: 2, 116—125.

The record offices of Graeco-Roman Egypt provided for the preservation and production of both private and public archives. Examples of the former class include the six-witness contract and, later, the chirograph, or deed of hand. The Romans created in every provincial capital a central record office in which local records, including those of the notarial bureaux, were to be deposited, either in copy or original. Elaborate instructions for their administration were issued.

M.G.R.

1733 Knocking the dust off history

John Feely

Information (A.S.L.I.S.), August, 1951, IV: 2, 12—13.

Many Government departments in Victoria, Australia, have turned over their records to the Public Library for safe keeping. Lack of staff and room have prevented details being recorded. An archive staff has now been appointed to make available the four million uncatalogued State documents now held by the Victoria Public Library. Collections include pictures and relics of early Melbourne. Brief details are given of interesting documents.

W.D.P.

1734 Joseph Cuvelier

Surendranath Sen

Ind. Archives, July—December 1950, IV: 2, 91—97. Photographs.

An account of the career of Joseph Cuvelier, 1869-1947, late Archivist-General of the State Archives of Belgium.

M.G.R.

1735 Les Archives imprimées dans les Bibliothèques

[Printed record materials in libraries]

Suzanne Honoré-Duvergé

A.B.C.D., September—October 1951 : 3, 63—66

The ever-increasing flow of official publications, government and other, confronts librarians with special administrative problems : classification schemes need re-organisation and expansion, cataloguing rules for corporate author entry need revision, a complete bibliography of French government publications is needed. Only since January 1950 has current material deposited at the Bibliothèque Nationale been listed and published at approximately monthly intervals as Supplement F of the Bibliographie de France.

M.C.F.

1736 Quatre ans de Direction des Archives de France, 1937—1941. IV. La Question des Publications officielles

[Four years' direction of the Archives of France, 1937—1941. IV. The Question of official publications]

Pierre Caron

A.B.C.D., September—October 1951 : 3, 67—69

The Honorary Director of the French Archives examines his policy in declining responsibility for the organisation of a proposed Central Administrative Library. Archive material embraces printed and other reproductions as well as Mss., but the range of subject matter which may usefully be collected is strictly limited by the nature and function of an archive. An account is given of the re-organisation of category AD19 for administrative documents and printed publications in the Modern Archives classification.

M.C.F.

1737 Max Lehmann and the genesis of the "principle of provenance"

Ernst Posner

Ind. Archives, July—December 1950 : IV : 2, 133—141

An account of the beginnings of the principle of provenance in the Privy State Archives at Berlin. Max Lehmann joined the department soon after the appointment of Heinrich von Sybel as director in 1875. Lehmann's hand drafted the Regulations of 1881 incorporating the new principle. After he was offered, and accepted, a professorship at Marburg, he became estranged from his former colleagues and it is possible that his claim to the principle as solely his own contribution may have directly encouraged those who once supported him to deprecate his achievement.

M.G.R.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1738 Zadania i metody badań proveniency jnych w zakresie starych druków

[Methods and purpose of study of notes and marks of previous ownership in old books (XV—XVIth century)]

Bronisław Kocowski

Przegląd Biblioteczny, 1951, XIX: 1—2, 72—84

The main interest in collecting notes and marks of previous owners lies in their importance for social history of books. Above all they throw light on geographical distribution of books and their influence. Emphasis should be put on *books* rather than their *owners*. The author classifies notes into: (1) statements on ownership, (2) dedications, (3) notes giving circumstances of acquisition. A paleographer should have the final word before a copy (or photograph) of a note is entered in the central catalogue to be kept—in case of Poland—at the National Library in Warsaw.

M.L.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: GENERAL SURVEYS AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1739 A Survey of achievements and problems in National and International Bibliography

Edward J. Carter

Aslib. Proc., 1951, III: 4, 253—268

Specialised International Bibliographical Committees and Councils have been set up by Unesco to co-ordinate bibliographical activities in different fields of knowledge, to promote cross-fertilisation of ideas and encourage a comprehensive coverage of the world's publications and consistency in the use of abbreviations and U.D.C. National bibliographical centres are being created to reveal foreign publications and make them available locally. A system of legal deposit has been recommended and the question of combining this with copyright is being studied. Outstanding achievements in national bibliography include the *British National Bibliography*, the *Repertoire du Livre Suisse* and the *Library of Congress Subject Catalogue*. It is in the social sciences that special bibliographies and abstracting have made the greatest progress; some co-ordination has been achieved between *World Abstracts*, *Excerpta medica* and the *Biological Abstracts* and there is good progress in the international development of building documentation. New union catalogues have been produced in Canada and Egypt and a union catalogue of scientific periodicals is being compiled in India. A new edition of the *World Bibliography of Bibliographies* and the first volume of the new edition of *Index Bibliographicus* have been prepared.

J.S.R.

1740 Viralliset julkaisut [Government publications]

Elsa Bruun

Kirjastolehti, February 1951, XLIV : 2, 30—33

A survey is given of catalogues of official documents in various countries; the most satisfactory representation of Finland is in *List of Government Publications in Europe* by Wilfrid Gregory. There is no bibliography of Finnish government publications except the catalogues of the Government Printing Office. Nor is the National Bibliography complete in this respect. The author advocates the transference of its material to a special bibliography which would also include publications duplicated for restricted circulation, especially Reports of Government Committees. A bill passed in 1949 provides that the Parliament Library shall receive one copy of all unprinted reports. The idea of extending the general inter-Scandinavian exchange to include government publications is not preferable to the present system under which the Parliamentary Libraries organize the exchange of State documents by special agreements.

H.W.

1741 Die zentralen Arbeiten der Deutschen Bücherei

[Centralised work of the Deutsche Bücherei]

Kurt Fleischhack

Bibliothekar, January 1952, VI : 1, 35—42. Illus.

The most important primary bibliography is the *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie* which, since July 1951, also serves as basis for the *Neuerscheinungen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*. Since 1945 the *Jahresverzeichnis des Deutschen Schrifttums* continues the *Halbjahrsverzeichnis der Neuerscheinungen des Buchhandels*. The *Deutsche Bücherverzeichnis* is a quinquennial compilation of which the 1946—1950 volume is now in preparation. Supplementing the above are the *Deutsche Musikbibliographie*, the *Jahresverzeichnis der Deutschen Musikalien und Musikschriften*, the quinquennial *Handbuch der Musikliteratur*, the *Bibliographie der Kunstblätter*, and the *Jahresverzeichnis der Deutschen Hochschulschriften*. All these bibliographies are described in great detail. The formes from which the DNB and other bibliographies have been printed are used by the Deutsche Bücherei for a centralized cataloguing service, mainly to learned and special libraries.

F.M.J.

1742 Development and organization of Soviet bibliography

B. Fleszar

Naphtha, November 1951, VII : 11, 297—300 (In Polish)

Historical development. Soviet government set up bibliographical centre in 1920 to record all printed work in Russia. Decree of 1940 provided for bibliographical institutes for compiling

specialised indexes and critical and bibliographical records. List of specialised academies. Foreign publications abstracted in central libraries. Akademia Nauk (Acad. Sci.) USSR, publishes comprehensive bibliography, *Novosti Technicheskoy Literatury*. Work on special index and in important libraries described. Special journal advises students and research workers: journals published on bibliographical work and librarianship.

(Quoted from *Bibliog. Industr. Diamond Appl.*, 1952, IX.)

1743 Reference books of 1950—1951

Constance M. Winchell

Coll. and Res. Libs., January 1952, XIII: 1, 30—35. Bibliog.

An annotated selection of reference books of importance to university librarians. The list excludes science and technology as these are covered elsewhere. It is intended to supplement the 7th edition of *Guide to Reference Books* (1951), and does not duplicate any titles listed there.

F.C.

1744 Filmed Books and Plays of 1951

A. G. S. Enser

Lib. World, January 1952, LIII: 619, 412—415

A list of titles and authors.

A.H.H.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: SUBJECT

1745 A Bibliography of Joseph Cuvelier

Jenny Clöes Cuvelier

Ind. Archives, July—December 1950, IV: 2, 99—107

A chronological bibliography by his wife of the printed works of Joseph Cuvelier, 1869—1947, late Archivist-General of the State Archives of Belgium.

M.G.R.

1746 Guida alla conoscenza della narrativa contemporanea

[Guide to the contemporary novel]

Guido Stendardo

Parola, September—October 1951, XXXIV: 9—10, 185—186

A 200-page guide *A bird's-eye view of the novel* 2nd edn, Brescia, S.T.O.P. L300, reviews over 3,000 modern Italian and foreign novels, defining their moral and aesthetic value and the class of reader to which they are suited. The guide is compiled by a group of Brescian teachers.

F.S.S.

1747 Books on British History : 1. General surveys and period histories. 2. Special subjects and biographies.

A. Taylor Milne

Brit. Bk. News, February 1952 : 138, 53—57 : March 1952 : 139, 125—130

Two bibliographies, the second mainly devoted to those subjects in each period of British history about which works of especial significance have been written. The biographical approach to history is also represented.

D.R.

1748 The development of pharmacopoeias

George Urdang

Bull. W.H.O., 1951 : 4, 577—603

The term pharmacopoeia was first borne as the designation of an official standard in 1573 (Augsberg) : the earliest official work of the same kind appeared at Venice in 1498, while the English archetype was published in 1618. The eighteenth century saw the "victory of science over empiricism" and the adoption of modern chemical nomenclature, the pioneers being Spain (1749), Prussia, and Great Britain (1803). *The Pharmacopoeia of the United States* (1820) was, and is, a private venture. The idea of an international pharmacopoeia, fostered by the International Pharmaceutical Congresses since 1865, was taken up by the League of Nations, and the work has now been crowned by the W.H.O. with Volume I of the *Pharmacopoeia Internationalis*.

J.C.S.

1749 Aufbau und Verwendung der Bibliographie wichtiger Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenbeiträge zur Kunst und Literatur

[Form and use of the *Bibliography of Important Newspaper and Periodical Articles on Art and Literature*]

Bibliothekar, January 1952, VI : 1, 1—10

This current periodical index—printed on one side of the leaf only to facilitate use on card indexes—will be a regular appendix to the *Bibliothekar*.

F.M.J.

1750 Drei Fachbuchkataloge

[Three catalogues on special subjects]

Bibliothekar, February 1952, VI : 2, 130

The Ernst-Abbe-Bücherei, Jena, has issued three separate catalogues on "Optics," "Electrical Engineering," and "Metal and Machine" (price from 20 to 30 DPf.), listing mainly the most up-to-date literature on those subjects.

F.M.J.

1751 Die Zeitschriften des Verlages Technik

[Periodicals published by Technik]

Hans-J. Fritzsche

Bibliothekar, January 1952, VI: 1, 57—64. Illus.

Describes 16 periodicals, each devoted to one particular technological field, e.g. mining, metallurgy, welding, textiles.

F.M.J.

**THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY,
BINDING, ILLUSTRATION**

**1752 The Manchester Theatre: sources of research in the
Manchester Reference Library**

Sidney Horrocks

Manch. Rev., Winter 1951, VI: 161—164

A survey of material concerning Manchester theatres broadly classed in four groups: (1) Manuscript and other unpublished materials; (2) Published materials; (3) Play-bills; (4) Photographs, plans, etc.

D.R.

**1753 Early English manuscripts in facsimile published in
Denmark**

Steen Hinrichsen

Paper and Print, Spring 1952, XXV: 1, 87—92. Illus.

It is hoped to cover works representative of English learning, life and thought during the Middle Ages by a series of facsimiles now being published by a Danish firm. The series is planned to include:—The Thorkelin transcripts of "Beowulf," "The Paris Psalter," King Alfred's translation of "St. Gregory's pastoral care" and "Orosius's History of the World," The "Beowulf" ms. in full and the Moore ms. of Bede.

W.D.P.

1754 Building a book to serve for a century

Brit. Pr., March—April 1952, 31

The problem was to produce a Record of Service Book indexed from 1930 to 2030, 9-in. x 6-in., with 300 leaves, to last 100 years. Hand-made paper, pre-war hand-made millboards, and vellum with Russian leather bands were used.

J.M.B.

1755 Practical papermaking, 11: the chemistry of paper-making

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print, Spring 1952, XXV: 1, 61—70. Illus.

The quality of fresh water is important. The presence of iron, calcium or magnesium is detrimental to paper. Fibrous materials are tested for moisture content, strength and caliper. Soda recovery is carried out after boiling. Technical details of bleaching and the chemical process of engine-sizing are given. Numerous tests for sizing are described and details given of the Cobb sizing tester.

W.D.P.

1756 Poczatki drukarstwa w Krakowie

[Early printers in Cracow in the XVth century]

J. Muszkowski

Prace Polonistyczne, 1950, VIII: 9—58. Illus., bibliog.

Describes the circumstances in which the four earliest Cracow incunabula were published and tries to establish the names of the printers—Guenther Zainer, Casper Hochfeder or Casper Straube (?). After questioning the hypotheses of I. Collijn (1912), J. Seruga (1933) and K. Piekarski, the writer concludes that the matter is still unresolved. In the second part the author describes the activities of Schweitpold Fiol, printer of Slavonic incunabula printed in Cyrillic type in Cracow about 1491 A.D.

M.L.D.

1757 The House of Plantin-Moretus

Harold E. Waite

Paper and Print, Spring 1952, XXV: 1, 53—58

Christopher Plantin was a philosopher who sought to spread knowledge by raising the craft of printing. He was always in trouble—religious, political or financial, but accepted it all and when the trouble was over resumed his work with new hope and enthusiasm. The Polyglot Bible brought him fame but no money. He had no sons and his business passed to his son-in-law, Moretus, and through him to Balthasar I, who used copper engravings in his books. The last of the family—the ninth generation—sold the printing office and its contents to the Antwerp municipality in 1876, since when it has been preserved unaltered.

W.D.P.

1758 A Missionary printing press

George E. Bingham

Paper and Print, Spring 1952, XXV: 1, 101—105. Illus.

The Baptist Mission Press of Calcutta was established in 1800 and has played an important part in the introduction of printing to India.

It prints in over 40 languages and can print in any of the 225 languages of India. The press casts its own founts and has monotype machines adapted for casting Urdu, Arabic, Sanskrit and several other languages. With the end of the East India Company in 1858 more freedom was obtained and mission printing has decreased.

W.D.P.

1759 Conflicting theories on "Pre Make Ready"

Edward Gottschall

Amer. Pr., January 1952, CXXXIII: 1

Two theories of "pre make ready" i.e. to make ready in the electrotpe itself in the foundry instead of in the press room, are discussed: (a) make precision plates and print them on a precision press so that every dot and every speck of printing area will be precisely the same printing weight; (b) the plate should be treated in such a manner that its printing surface exists on several different planes.

M.M.McK.

1760 After treatment to printed work

F. T. D. Giles

Paper and Print, Spring 1952, XXV: 1, 40-45

After treatment is carried out to make the work more attractive, protective and durable. Normal finishes (machine and friction glazing, super calendering, etc.) are not discussed. The graining process reduces light reflection and rattle. Cellulose varnishing, a spraying process, is comparatively recent, but increases durability and is being used for magazine covers, jackets, labels, etc. Spirit and water varnish processes are popular for book covers, games sheets, cartons and containers. Plate rolling gives better ink reception, both for printing and writing. Embossed work is becoming very popular and can be carried out on the reel where the paper is rotary printed.

W.D.P.

1761 Transparent Proofs

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 1 October 1951, X: 40, 5.

Transparent proofs from type forms describes the solution found to the problem of an efficient method for taking transparent proofs from letterpress. A sheet of ethyl cellulose printed with an ink based on a suitable solvent "dries" in a few seconds; the ink on the rolls stays wet as long as needed. Proofs can be used directly as positive prints, without photographic intermediation, in the preparation of offset plates.

W.

1762 Printing in China

Jan Tschichold

Print. Rev., Autumn 1951, XVI: 56, 17—20. Illus.

This first article is devoted to the origins of woodblock printing in China, starting from stone rubbing c.175 A.D. and progressing to the recognised art c.712—756 A.D. The earliest Chinese printed book extant is the Diamond Sutra discovered by Stein, with a colophon date 11 May 868. This book is described and the woodcut title page is reproduced (v. p.25) The technique of block printing is described in detail.

R.N.L.

1763 Wynkyn de Worde's Use of the Plimpton Manuscript of *De Proprietatibus Rerum*

Robert W. Mitchener

Library, June 1951, 5th ser., VI: 1, 7—18. Illus.

The Plimpton MS. (de Ricci 263) offers an example of early printer's copy in that it bears printer's marks added when it was used by Wynkyn de Worde's press for the editio princeps of 1495 (?) There are unmistakable evidences of the work of several compositors of varying degrees of skill, and a detailed description is given of their methods as thus revealed, and the efforts made to make the text conform to the exigencies of the compositor.

R.N.L.

1764 Europe's Oldest Print Shop

Harold E. Waite

Paper and Print, Autumn 1951, XXIV: 3, 342—346.

The firm of Guasp and Co., Palma, Majorca has flourished since the time of Jaime Guasp (b. mid 16th century) and was established in its present form by Gabriel, his son, in 1579. The archives hold title pages of works printed and records of every business transaction since 1579.

R.N.L.

1765 French Type Specimen Books

Ellic Howe

Library, June 1951, 5th ser., VI: 1, 28—41.

Material supplementary to the little known book by Audin, *Les Livrets typographiques des Fonderies françaises créés avant 1800* (Paris, 1933) exists in the MSS. Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris both in the Anisson collection and the *Archives de la Chambre Syndicale de la Librairie et Imprimerie de Paris*. An alphabetical list of these type specimen books follows, with locations of other copies, and a list of addresses of the type founders where known.

R.N.L.

**1766 Il y a Cent Ans Le Coup d'Etat a l'Imprimerie Nationale
l'Exposition de Londres**

Georges Daugon

Le Courrier Graphique, November—December 1951: 55, 27—34. Illus.

An account of the Imprimerie Nationale at Paris and the part played in the coup d'etat of 1851. Louis Napoleon made full use of the press as a medium for propaganda, and its publications during the revolution are described. The press also exhibited at the London Exhibition of that year and gained prizes for a Type Specimen chiefly devoted to 150 oriental types and ornaments.

R.N.L.

1767 Avec Robert Bonfils

Emye Cadeau

La France Graphique, November 1951: 59, 8—12. Illus.

Biographical details in the form of an interview with Robert Bonfils, who is Professeur de Composition decorative at the Ecole Estienne in Paris. He trained early as a wood engraver, etcher, lithographer and as a designer for the theatre, and has designed his own books in addition to executing the actual bindings. A series of illustrations demonstrate the width of his interests, and give point to his importance in the world of book design.

R.N.L.

1768 Vingt-Cinq Ans de Typographie Publicitaire Anglaise

C. W. Cousland

La France Graphique, November 1951: 59, 16—20. Illus.

The standard of commercial printing rose between 1926 and 1951 largely due to the efforts of Hobson, Morison, Meynell etc., whose experiments with type revivals and press work and with new type designs had a lasting effect on book design and composition. The influence of the calligraphers on new types is noted, and the ideas of the Bauhaus in commercial publicity, e.g. that of Chrysler Autos, Eno's, J. Jamieson's Whiskey. Original artists were employed for illustration, and the Monotype Corporation has had an unequalled influence in the provision of high standard type.

R.N.L.

**1769 Layout and Style: a chapter on the mixing of typefaces
Poliphilus**

Brit. Pr., September—October 1951, LXIV: 380, 23—25, 28—29.

An illustrated justification of the practice of mixing type faces within reason. Interesting effects may be obtained through unfamiliar juxtaposition of types, but this can only be done satisfactorily after long experience and great knowledge of existing type families.

R.N.L.

1770 Type Mixer Lowers Costs for "Interpreter's Bible"

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., November 1951 : 69. Facsim.

Technical details of the typographical planning and execution of the new "Interpreter's Bible" involving the use of 12 type faces and four extra cases for exotic types. The page is divided into three sections, two versions of the Bible texts and a third for exegesis, and it has been possible to keep the three concurrent for 70% of the volumes. Composition has been on the Blue Streak Linotype Mixer, and master plates have been made for future reprinting.

R.N.L.

1771 "Claritas" 'Monotype' Times New Roman in a space saving size

Brit. Pr., September—October 1951, LXIV : 53, 380. Illus.

As from June 18 the front page of *The Times* and certain other portions are printed in a specially designed Monotype Times New Roman 327, calculated to achieve the highest degree of legibility yet attained on an under 6 point body. It is considered to be a most timely and important contribution to solving the problem of paper supplies. Within the same space, Claritas, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ point arranges about 11% more words than the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ point New Roman.

R.N.L.

1772 English bookbinding in 1951

Bernard C. Middleton

Paper and Print, Spring 1952, XXV : 1, 95—99. Illus.

Many Rolls of Honour and Books of Remembrance were bound during the year. Unfortunately many were carried out in the style of World War I. Messrs. Sangorski and Sutcliffe produced something fresh and Sydney M. Cockerell infused new life and ideas into recent work. Few exhibitions were held. Many customers are economising by reverting to half-leather covers and restricting gold-tooling. Public libraries are setting up their own binderies. Prospects of rising costs in 1952 are not encouraging.

W.D.P.

1773 Modern Bookbinding Methods

Robert Leighton

Brit. Pr., November—December 1951, LXIV : 381, 56—58.

A review of current trends in publishers' and other binding methods. Case binding is encouraged by public librarians who are stated to require 20—30 loans in the publishers' casing. Binding standards are affected by the decline in paper quality, and there is great need for established performance tests for cover materials. New methods e.g. unsewn bindings are handicapped by the lack of an adhesive that will penetrate far enough into the paper, and the example of telephone directories is cited in support of casing.

Librarians on the whole tend to specify for over great strength for the books concerned. It is questioned whether the future may not lie with papers derived from plastic materials, which would revolutionise binding methods.

R.N.L.

1774 Further Notes on the Hand Sewing of Books

Bernard C. Middleton

Paper and Print, Summer 1951, XXIV: 2, 161—164. Illus.

The techniques of sawn-in cords, "sunken flexible," guarding to deal with over narrow inner margins, "sewing two sheets on," are described. Details follow of the materials from which cards are manufactured, e.g. hemp, flax, and of the numbers by which they are measured, based on the quantity of spun flax divided into parts by weight.

R.N.L.

1775 Warping Due to Moisture Content Changes

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., November 1951, 57—58.

A report of an investigation (previously announced in Bkb. and Bk. Prod. Oct. 1951) by the Bookbinders Guild of New York into the cause of warping of book covers, shewing that it is due to changes in moisture content of papers or boards. Board will shrink as it dries, and expand as it is dampened, most appreciably in cross grain direction. An example is given of a 45-in. wide board which varied by $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. in an hour, whilst dry board of the same width absorbing air in a humid pressroom increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. This is even more true of paper, and warping is inevitable if two sheets of varying moisture content are pasted together.

R.N.L.

1776 Bookbinding by Linde

Print. Rev., Autumn 1951, XVI: 56, 40—42. Illus.

Details of the career of Nils Linde the Court Bookbinder (Sweden) who works at Gothenborg. His work is noted for the use of decorative papers for the covers, but he also uses leather. The emphasis of his work is on attaining easy opening. He does not think plastic binding will entirely displace leather or cloth binding unless some other material is found for printing the text of books.

R.N.L.

1777 The Future of Fine Bindings.

John Mason

Studio, November 1951, CXLII: 704, 129—135. Illus.

An illustrated survey of contemporary English fine bookbinding, mentioning the work of Edgar Mansfield, Eric McNally, Brian Mellish, Bernard C. Middleton, Reginald Piggott, and Mary

Widdowson. All complain of the limited scope for this art, being handicapped by price and the absence of adequate patronage other than the rather unadventurous museum commissions.

R.N.L.

1778 English Bookbinding Literature past and present

Bernard C. Middleton

Paper and Print, Winter 1951, XXIV : 4, 437—440.

Previous to about 1850 there was little written on binding except in volumes of encyclopaedic works *e.g.* the Cabinet Encyclopaedia (1821) addressed largely to amateurs. A survey of literature since that time follows (not claimed to be exhaustive) including both books and periodicals, and also a certain amount of references to the study of historical bindings. There is some critical comment on the titles cited, and in particular the absence of an encyclopaedia of the subject is deplored.

R.N.L.

THE BOOK TRADE

1779 Trends in book publishing

Chem. and Ind., 13 October 1951 (41), 845.

The effect, on the publication of scientific works, of the recent sharp rises in printing costs and of the shortage of paper and of skilled workers able to set up complicated scientific formulae, etc. is discussed. Many worth-while but highly specialised works having a necessarily small potential sales value are not now being published. 2,000 copies, as compared to 1,000 before the war, are required before profit can be made from the first printing. The high costs of these small editions is given as the reason for the increased borrowing by students of scientific and technical books from libraries.

B.A.

1780 The Librarian looks at the publisher

Felix E. Hirsch

Coll. and Res Libraries, October 1951, XII : 4, 321—27.

Though libraries are not the most important customers of American publishers, librarians can do much for book sales, not only by pressing for increased book-funds, but by encouraging private collectors. Conversely, publishers can help librarians by improving the selection and production of reprints, foreign series like the Inselbücher and the Home University and Everyman Libraries being cited, while American examples are considered unsatisfactory. A suggestion is quoted to the effect that the A.L.A. might rent publishers' plates, as do commercial book clubs, and distribute almost at cost to member libraries, and also purchase reprint rights for reproduction in cheap editions. American

publishers are alleged to lack initiative in the publication of inexpensive art books, simply written books, atlases, and the translation of important modern authors and other significant foreign works. The price of books might be brought down by a guaranteed sale for older classes needed for replacement purposes, and by saving on over-editing: and sales would be encouraged by greater truth in publicity, by less exaggerated and inaccurate blurbs and by wrongful statements concerning revision. Favourable mention is made of improvements in typography, book design, index-making, and bibliographical information.

J.C.S.

1781 Suomen kirjallisuus 1949—1950

[The Literature of Finland 1949—1950]

Veikko Lehtiranta

Kirjastolehti, November 1951, XLIV: 9, 202—205

According to the report of the Helsinki University Library Bureau for Legal deposit, the figures for book production in Finland in 1950 are as follows. Total output, including pamphlets, 16,009 items. Books: 1,891 (fiction 353). 1,444 of the books were in Finnish, 247 in Swedish, 51 in English, 23 in German, 3 in French, 5 in Russian and 6 in other languages. The greatest number of translations (146) were from English. 67 newspapers were published daily and 56 more appeared 2 or 3 times a week. The journals and magazines of various kinds were 1,282; 173 items of music were issued and 253 maps.

H.W.

1782 Notizie librerie dall'Ungheria [Book News from Hungary]

[Editorial]

Parola, November—December 1951, XXXIV: 11—12, 287

A "book day," part of a Five Year Plan for "cultural propaganda," has been held in the chief cities. A monthly contribution has been levied on manual workers' pay in an attempt to boost book sales to 3 million annually. In the first half of 1950 bookshops increased from 1,933 to 2,358.

F.S.S.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

1783 Footnotes and bibliography

A. G. Drachman

Libri, 1951, I: 4, 362—366

Writers use footnotes in papers on learned subjects because they do not trouble to assemble their material in its best order first, or (and much more commonly) they wish to give necessary references without overloading the text. Readers of these papers are likely to

fall into one of three classes: those who will read right through without troubling about references: those who will look up the references as they occur: and those who are seeking a particular reference. The best way to serve all three classes at once is to avoid footnotes, and to list alphabetically at the end of the paper the authorities which should be numbered for reference, and to refer in the text to the number and the page.

J.C.S.

1784 Trade Barriers to Knowledge

Stanley Unwin

Brit. Bk. News, January 1952, 137: 1-4

Trade Barriers to Knowledge published by UNESCO lists the artificial barriers which obstruct the free flow of information from one country to another. The survey covers 43 countries and amplifies the pioneer work of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain. A list of distributors of UNESCO publications in 49 countries is appended.

D.R.

1785 The Significance of Communication and its implication for Libraries

R. F. M. Immelman

S. Afr. Bib., January 1952, XIX: 3, 61-67

Communication is defined as "the process by which a symbol originating with an individual or group is transmitted to other individuals or groups." It is contended that the belief in the enormous power of mass communication is unwarranted. Mass media become effective and achieve real results only when combined with direct contact, as in local organisations where discussion and distribution of printed matter can supplement a broadcast talk. Radio, film and press reach an audience many times larger than that reached by books, but the life of the former is ephemeral compared with the book. Mass media contribute to the *stimulation* of serious interests, e.g. the radio is often cited as a stimulant of book purchase and library use.

D.R.

1786 Our Silver Jubilee

Books Abroad, Winter 1952, XXVI: 1, 93-109

Books Abroad was started by members of the Modern Language Department in the University of Oklahoma as a 32-page bibliography of foreign books. To-day, as 25 years ago, it is "the only international book review." Details of its history and statements of policy are given and the stress is laid on the fact that *Books Abroad* has always kept its independent tone and has never lent itself to propaganda.

W.L.B.

1787 TV one more temptation to less reading

Virginia Beck Smith

Illinois Libs., November 1951, XXXIII : 9, 393-396

TV can be an excellent medium for education and amusement if it is considered as a supplement to other forms and does not become an obsession. Public opinion polls shows that the U.S. have the lowest number of book readers of any country surveyed. TV is the current scapegoat. The fault lies with the U.S. educational systems. "So-called progressive educators" advocate social development rather than the study of the three R's. Children must be taught the basic skills and be inspired with a love of books by their teachers. Parents should interest themselves in their children's reading.

B.A.

1788 "Let's soak our axe"

Charles R. Sanderson

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., November 1951, VIII : 3, 64-67

An investigation in 1948 by the British Ministry of Education, revealed that there was a lag of twenty-two months in the literacy of young people when compared with a similar inquiry made in 1938. A general American inquiry, and a special investigation in Detroit, showed that although television had reduced library issues, much of this reduction consisted of mystery, detective, and western fiction. Increased book supply, and reduced quantities of trivial fiction, are advocated to counteract these tendencies.

G.C.T.

1789 TV and Reading : Report No. 2

Walter H. Kaiser

Lib. J., 15 February 1952, LXXVII : 4, 305-306

(See Abstract No. 866). Based on a questionnaire issued in 1951 to 168 readers in possession of television sets in a suburban community of Detroit. Conclusions are (i) 22% read less (compared with 40% in 1950), 17% read more (compared with 6%), 60% read the same amount (compared with 54%); (ii) reading by children has declined by 12% (compared with 36%). The general conclusion reached is that the influence of TV on reducing reading is less when the novelty has worn off.

K.A.M.

1790 Some thoughts on the book in America

Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt

Stechert-Hafner Book News, 1951 : 6, 17-20.

Alarm expressed by educators and others has drawn attention to the need for research into reading habits, the educational standard and social position and attitude of readers, the availability and distribution of reading matter, and the competition of other mass

media. The basic reasons for the smaller book reading public in the United States as compared with Northern Europe are factors deeply embedded in American tradition, for in the pioneering community of New England the arrival of the printing-press was almost coeval with the rise of the newspaper, whereas across the Atlantic the book habit had been well established before the advent of periodical publications. The large number of American periodicals in the eighteenth century was a natural development; as the nation spread westward, the newspaper rather than the book was a concurrent means of communication. The absence of large bookshops of the European type is noticeable; and it is significant that the linotype (so suitable for newspaper work) has become the instrument for book composition in the U.S., while monotype is preferred in Europe. The development of photomechanical reproduction in America owes much to the requirements of the newspaper.

J.C.S.

1791 Uwagi krytyczne o zagadnieniach czyelnictwa

[Critical notes on methods of study of reading tastes and habits]

K. Wojciechowski

Pamiętnik Literacki, 1951: 183—195.

The author discusses and sharply criticizes Rubakin's and Hoffmann's theories. Rubakin is for him a typical example of a bourgeois idealist who believes that if the "inner language" of a book and a reader meet—the book serves the purpose. This, and also Rubakin's opinion that a book has different values for different readers and its value cannot be strictly determined seems to the author vague and misleading. W. Hoffman claimed that the value of a book can be clearly defined but that it is the duty of a librarian to bring the right books to the right readers. Both Rubakin and Hoffman believe, therefore, in psychological methods and try to explain differences in readers' tastes by the fact that they belong to various psychological types. The author thinks that marxist philosophy is a better basis for study of reading tastes. Reading habits are not static and should be observed in all their changes. A reader's progress towards more difficult reading can be compared with a fight against obstacles—one can proceed only after getting over a previous difficulty. This can be clearly observed in work with readers of books on popular science who gradually acquire fundamentals. In such work a reader should be helped by librarians, and persons responsible for the choice of books and preparing reading lists. Selection for libraries should be based on the merits of books and not on results of statistics of their popularity among readers.

M.L.D.

1792 The Role of biography as a literary form

Harriet D. MacPherson

Coll. and Res. Libs., October 1951, XII: 4, 328—337.

In this century increasing attention has been paid to the history, analysis and criticism of biographical writing, and noteworthy attempts have been made to classify existing biographies. Their complex treatment enables them to be broken down in various ways—individual or collective, scholarly or popular, autobiographical or objective, factual or critical, and brief or comprehensive or fragmentary. The pertinence of allied literary forms—diaries, journals, memoirs, letters, reminiscences and confessions is noted, and the difficulty of accurately classifying some is explained. The reasons that prompt or inspire biographical writing, and the desirable qualifications in the author and the autobiographer are listed. The development of biography from Plutarch, through St. Augustine, Asser and Einhard, Boccaccio, More, the English diarists, de Sevigné, Johnson and Boswell, Voltaire and Goethe to more recent writers in this genre is traced.

J.C.S.

1793 La prima colpa e dei libri

[Books to blame for juvenile crime]

Parola, July—August 1951, XXXIV: 7—8, 145—146

A notorious case at Malun again called attention to juvenile crime. Writers blamed the times in which we live, but reading matter provided for young people was also blamed, including that "infected by gloomy intellectualism and psychological quirks" as well as the merely trashy. The problem is not peculiar to any one country. Italy is especially affected where glorification of the gangster's code is concerned. Too many publishers are greedy for profit and hasten to pander to a debased popular taste. Indro Montanelli has appealed to writers to return from probing depths better left unplumbed to basic moral principles, even at the risk of losing a few "advanced" readers.

F.S.S.

1794 What magazines do children really like?

Clarence D. Hart

Wilson Lib. Bull., October 1951, XXVI: 2, 160—162. Bibliog.

A survey of magazine reading was taken in eight hundred schools. It was found that comic magazines were read heavily in the primary and intermediate grades. Many children were interested in the popular weekly magazines (*e.g.* Life). Little interest was shown in magazines which were selected as being of value in recent library studies.

G.N.B.

1795 Comics as seen by the illustrators of children's Books

Russell Lee Walp

Wilson Lib. Bull., October 1951, XXVI: 2, 153—157, 159.

About fifty illustrators of children's books were asked their opinion of comics. Their views fell into two groups—those who believe that all comics are a menace to welfare and reading habits, and those who believe that some comics may be good. The general opinion was that present day comics are inferior to comics of their childhood; comics supply a need if a child's love of fantasy is not satisfied in other ways; a good home life will nullify the effect of bad comics; the high cost of good books encourages the reading of comics.

G.N.B.

1796 Science fiction in High Schools

Karl Jenkinson

Wilson Lib. Bull., October 1951, XXVI: 2, 158—159. Bibliog.

Science fiction is popular among boys. A good science fiction story must be probable, and life on other planets should be depicted under conditions which astronomers know to be probable. In many of the good stories new scientific and social ideas are put forward. A short booklist is given.

G.N.B.

1797 Dan Dare, Dick Barton and All

Book Trolley, Winter 1951, VI: 7, 116—117

During the past year much has been written on the evils of children's comics, periodicals, cinema and radio. There are many people who are anxious to protect others from the seamy side of life. Protection cannot be complete unless it includes newsreels of wars, and commentators' descriptions of famine. The world today is itself brutal, and writers can only reflect the world in which they live.

G.N.B.

1798 Una mostra interessante

[An exhibition of children's periodicals]

Tina Lumachi

Parola, July—August 1951, XXXIV: 7—8, 142—144

Opened April 7th, 1951, the exhibition was organized by the Family Front and the National Association for the Moral Protection of the Child. Exhibits drew parallels between pages from "comics" and reports and photographs of juvenile crimes and compared modern periodicals with those of the early 1900's. A short film showed the effect of 312 million copies of juvenile periodicals printed in Italy every year; mainly of the worst type of "comic." A survey shows that 72% of parents are unaware of the nature of these papers,

some of which are of the *Police News* type. An extract from a law of 1948, forbidding the publication of immoral and antisocial matter for children was prominently displayed.

F.S.S.

BIOGRAPHY

1799 Hindsight on the Gifts of Carnegie . . .

Ralph Munn

Lib. J., 1 December 1951, LXXVI: 21, 1966—70. Port.

Andrew Carnegie, immigrating to America in 1850, made a fortune which in 1901 amounted to \$225m. In 1889 he had proclaimed his "Gospel of Wealth" including these words: "... to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . . in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren." In 1901 he began to give away \$300m. \$41m. came to the library movement. He selected public libraries because he believed that the "true university is a collection of books and that such libraries are entitled to a first place for the elevation of the people." Carnegie would only give public library *buildings* and then on condition that the local authority agreed to provide for annual operation and a maintenance fund of not less than 10% of the cost of the building. This principle was an outstanding contribution to the library movement. He gave 1681 buildings in the United States. Many were established in communities that either did not want a library or were too poor to support one adequately. It was unfortunate that so many libraries were established in places with populations below 5,000. Such libraries have done much harm by creating the attitude of benevolent apathy with which so many people regard public libraries. Many early buildings were unsightly, but later the Carnegie Corporation studied planning and more functional buildings were developed. Carnegie's gifts were also a spur to education for librarianship on account of the increased demand for trained personnel.

W.

1800 Dewey 1851—1951

Godfrey Dewey

Lib. J., 1 December 1951, LXXVI: 21, 1964—65. Port.

Before Melvil Dewey was 25 he had developed and published the first edition of the *Decimal Classification*, established the *Library Journal*, and done much in the founding of three national organisations: the American Library Association, the Spelling Reform Association, and the Metric Bureau. He established the Library Bureau, which brought into general use labour savers such as the

card index, vertical files and looseleaf binders; he created the first Library School at Columbia University; he was Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Director of the State Library, the State Library School, and the New Home Education Department. At the 1900 Paris Exposition he received three Grands Prix. For the last 25 years of his life he guided the Lake Placid Club.

(Other centenary tributes are found in *Bok og Bib.*, December 1951, XVIII: 6, 298—302 by Arne Kildal; and in *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib.*, September-October, 1951, XXVII: 5, 145—149 by Georges Gollietz).

W.

1801 Mieczysław Rulikowski jako bibliolog

[Mieczysław Rulikowski—obituary notice]

Marceli Poznański

Bibliotekarz, August—September, 1951, : 8—9, 119—122.

Mieczysław Rulikowski (1881—1951), a bibliographer and an authority on the history of Polish theatre, was also author of a project of new method of library statistics explained in his French work: *Vers une nouvelle méthode de statistique des imprimés*. Warsaw 1936.
M.L.D.

1802 Wyllis Eaton Wright

Deoch Fulton

Bull. of Bib., May—August, 1951, XX: 5, 105—107.

Mr. Wright began his library career at the age of 13 when he was appointed as "page" in the Lowell Public Library. Later he became a student at Williams College gaining a bachelor's and also a master's degree there. Mr. Wright served as cataloguer at the college during the academic year 1926—27 and prepared a classification system for the college's collection of Williamsiana. From 1927 to 1930 he worked at the New York Public Library and then in 1930 was appointed Librarian of the American Academy in Rome. 1933 saw his return to the New York Public Library where he became Chief Cataloguer in 1936 and Chief of the Preparation Division in 1943. In 1945 Mr. Wright joined the staff of the Army Medical Library and was appointed to his present position of Librarian of Williams College in 1947.

B.A.

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